

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1919

NUMBER 18

Check Straps-Quick!
Large Stock for prompt shipment
carried at our Southern Branch
552-54 South Main Street,
Grenville, S.C.
Home Office
The Bradford Belting Co. 200 Walnut St. Cin. Ohio.

AN IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE OF THE NORTHROP LOOM

TRADE-MARK

with a materially shortened number of working hours per week, is its capacity to be operated during the noon hour and a corresponding time or night or morning without any weavers at all

Looms under such conditions violate no labor laws but do increase the amount of cloth 15 to 25 per cent per loom compared with what can be done by common looms on the same goods running mill hours only

The shorter the working day the greater the proportional advantage of the Northrop loom in this respect

YOU CAN NEITHER AFFORD

to operate common looms in competition with Northrop Looms nor to experiment with makeshifts

Southern Office
188 South Forsyth Street Atlanta Georgia

DRAPER CORPORATION
HOPEDALE MASSACHUSETTS

Copyright 1917 by Draper Corporation

For Prompt Shipment

SODA ASH
ANILINE OIL
ANILINE SALT
POTATO FLOUR
CAUSTIC POTASH
CAUSTIC SODA
YELLOW PRUSSIATES

A. Klipstein & Company

644-52 Greenwich Street
NEW YORK CITY

Quotations on application

Anti-Ballooning and Furtardo Thread Guides

These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spinners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

J. P. O'CONNELL

Crompton, - - - Rhode Island

B X C

TRADE MARK

BARBER - COLMAN COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY
ROCKFORD ILL.

GREENVILLE, S.C.

HAND KNOTTERS AND WARP TYING MACHINES

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of Metallic Drawing Roll

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways	Detaching Rolls for Combers
Sliver Lap Machines	Drawing Frames
Ribbon Lap Machines	Slubbers
Comber Draw Boxes	Intermediate Frames

**25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION
GUARANTEED**

For Prices and Circular Write to
The Metallic Drawing Roll Company
INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

BOBBINS and SPOOLS True running warp bobbins a specialty

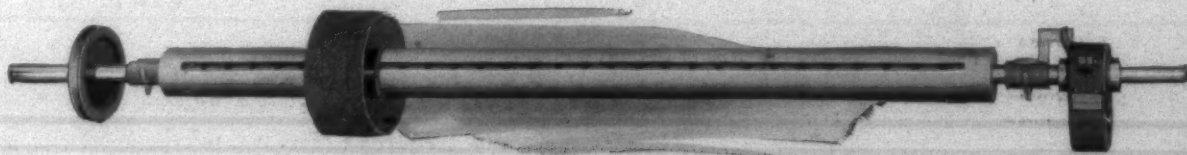
The Dana S. Courtney Co.,
Chicopee, Mass.

ACID PROOF

Your belts with Wizard Stick Belt Dressing. They will last two to three times as long and give more power. If not interested from acid viewpoint you will appreciate Wizard Belt Dressing as a sure preservative of belting and a power producer.

Smith-Courtney Company
SUPPLIES AND MACHINERY
Richmond, Va.

Textile Grinding Machinery Of All Kinds



Send in Your Old Grinders to be Repaired

Southern Agent, E. M. Terberry, C-o Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., 1126 Healy Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

B. S. ROY & SON, WORCESTER, MASS.

Established 1868

LADEW "TURTLE" Waterproof Oilproof Timeproof

We get what we pay for. Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as a "bargain"—particularly where belting is the commodity bought.

The best belt—and the most economical belt—is the one which, irrespective of price, delivers the most power over the longest period with the least attention-cost.

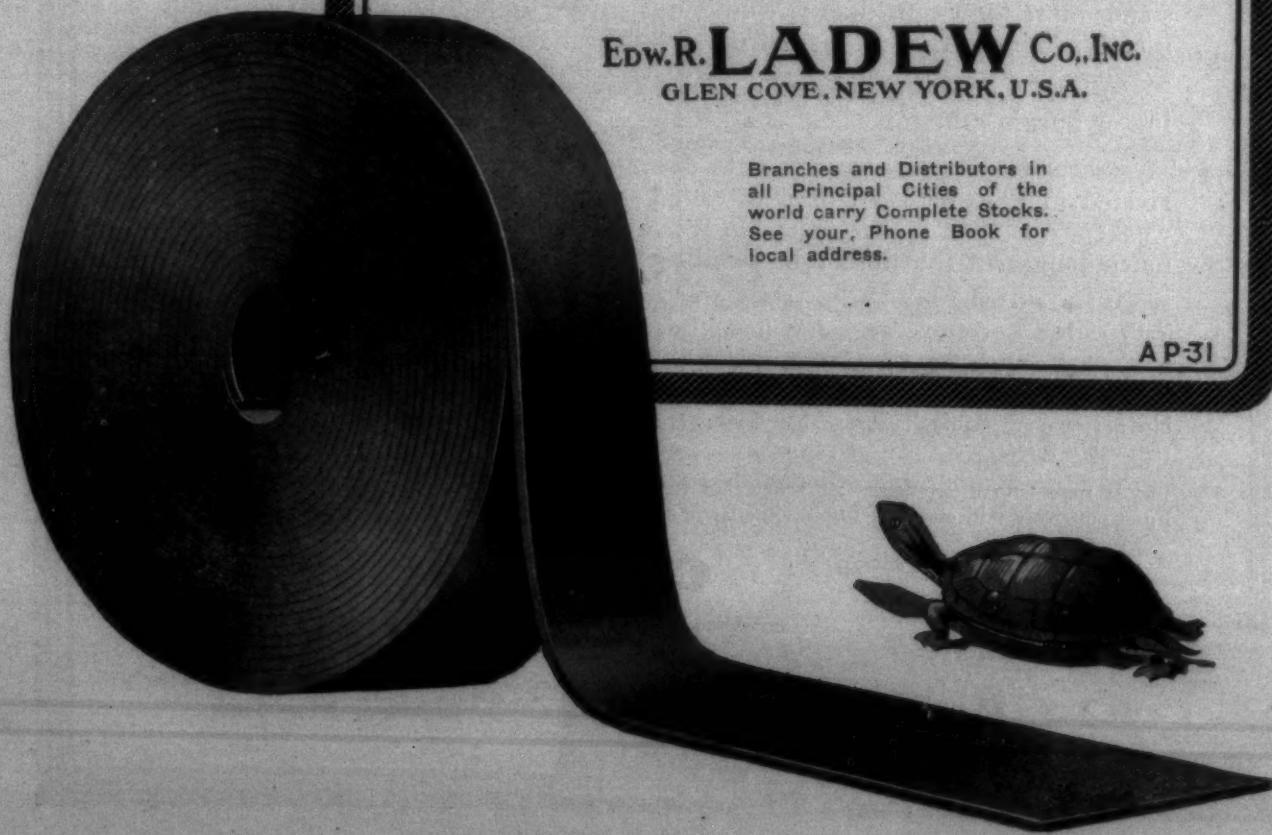
It is a fact of experience that good leather belting, rightly applied and rightly cared for, will deliver more power and last longer than any other belting.

It is also a fact of experience that, among good leather beltings, there is none better than "Turtle," with its service record of 59 years.

EDW. R. LADEW Co., Inc.
GLEN COVE, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Branches and Distributors in
all Principal Cities of the
world carry Complete Stocks.
See your Phone Book for
local address.

AP-31





When you buy a renewable fuse you buy it with the idea that it is going to give *lasting* service. That's the reason you bought the renewable type. You expect it to renew—to live up to its name—to stand the gaff a long time in spite of many blow-outs.

And a fuse that doesn't give you full measure of service in this respect is not renewable in the true sense.

“Union” Renewable Fuse

stands more blow-outs than any other fuse. We are not boasting about it, but merely stating a fact. This is true for several reasons. Here are two:

First: The fusing element does not explode like a hand grenade, straining or burning the tube.

Second: The cap screws onto a *metal ferrule*, which is screwed and riveted to the tube—not onto threaded *fibre* which must inevitably wear and weaken, due to frequent renewals and heat. This metal ferrule also eliminates danger of the fibre tube swelling so the cap can't be removed.

When assembled, the cap, ferrule and tube form a single, rigid, substantial unit—mechanically correct in construction and built for long wear.

“Union” Renewable Fuses comply with standard Underwriters' requirements for cartridge enclosed fuses in rating and short circuit performance. And both the ferrule and knife-blade types of “Union” Renewable Links are interchangeable *with all makes* of standard renewable fuses.

It makes no difference what renewable fuse you have been using, “Union” Renewable Fuses positively will cut your fuse maintenance cost. Sold by dealers in electrical supplies.

Write for booklet.

Chicago Fuse Mfg Co.



Oldest and largest manufacturers of Fuses, Electrical Protecting Materials and Conduit Fittings.

Chicago, New York

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879

VOLUME XVII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1919

NUMBER 18

Full Program of World Cotton Conference Given Out

The complete program for the forthcoming World Cotton Conference, which will be held in New Orleans from October 13 to 16, inclusive, has just been announced, and divulges the fact that no efforts have been spared to make the conference an event without equal in the history of cotton industry. Growing and handling of cotton, future requirements and new sources of production, storage and insurance, transportation, buying and selling, world problems of the textile industry, etc., are some of the topics that will receive particular attention.

The list of speakers contains some of the most prominent men in the country, although the list is by no means complete. It is also indicated that foreign delegates will address the gathering.

The following is a complete program of the proceedings as they will take place during the four days of the convention:

First Session: Addresses of Welcome and Replies.

Chairman, James R. MacColl, National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers.

I. Addresses of welcome by governor of Louisiana and mayor of New Orleans.

II. Response by chairman of general committee.

III. Response by representatives of foreign delegates.

Second Session: The Growing and Handling of Cotton.

Chairman, Hon. W. P. Hobby, governor of Texas.

I. Address: "The Growing of Cotton," by John M. Parker.

II. Address: "Improved Methods of Compressing," James Inglis.

III. Address: "The Need for Uniformity of Bales." A foreign delegate.

IV. Address: "Producing Better Cotton by Better Farming." Dr. Bradford A. Knapp.

Third Session: Future Requirements and New Sources of Production.

Chairman, Hon. Thomas W. Bickett, governor of North Carolina.

I. Address: "Securing Better Cotton by Seed Selection." E. C. Ewing.

II. Address: "The World's Future Requirements of Cotton." John A. Todd.

III. Address: "New Sources of Cotton Production." Dwight B. Heard.

Fourth Session: The Storage and Insurance of Cotton.

Chairman, Hon. A. H. Roberts, governor of Tennessee.

I. Address: "The Problem of Country Damage." E. A. Calvin.

II. Address: "The Warehousing of Cotton." William B. Thompson.

III. Address: "The Insurance of Cotton." Milton Dargan.

IV. Address: "Warehouse Receipts and Cotton Loans." J. Howard Ardrey.

Fifth Session: The Transportation of Cotton.

Chairman, Hon. Chas. H. Brough, governor of Arkansas.

I. Address: "Transportation of Cotton by River." Walter Parker.

II. Address: "Transportation of Cotton by Rail." W. S. Turner.

III. Address: "Transportation of Cotton Coastwise and Overseas." M. J. Sanders.

Sixth Session: The Buying and Selling of Cotton.

Chairman, Hon. Thos. E. Kilby, governor of Alabama.

I. Address: "Improved Methods of Financing Cotton." Hon. W. P. G. Harding.

II. Address: "Cotton Exports and Foreign Exchange." Albert Breton.

III. Address: "Uniform Classification of Cotton." Charles J. Brand.

IV. Address: "Equitable Tare and Buying Net Weight." Hon. E. D. Smith.

Seventh Session: The Buying and Selling of Cotton (Continued).

Chairman, Hon. Thomas G. Milbo, governor of Mississippi.

I. Address: "The Cotton Exchange and Its Functions." Arthur R. Marsh.

II. Address: "Buying Cotton for Future Delivery." Randall N. Durfee.

III. Address: "Stabilizing the Price of Cotton." Theodore H. Price.

Eighth Session: World Problem of the Textile Industry.

Chairman, Hon. Hugh M. Dorsey, governor of Georgia.

I. Address: "International Regulation of Labor Conditions." Sir A. Herbert Dixon.

II. Address: "An International System of Reports and Statistics." O. P. Austin.

III. Address: "Research Work in the Textile Industry." E. D. Walen.

Ninth Session: World Problems of the Textile Industry (Continued).

Chairman, Hon. J. D. A. Robertson, governor of Oklahoma.

I. Address: "Should There Be a

World System of Apportionment?" A foreign delegate.

II. Address: "Textile Machinery Requirements of the Immediate Future." E. Kent Swift.

III. Address: "Permanent Organization of Participants in Conference." Rufus R. Wilson.

Tenth Session: Banquet.

Toastmaster, Hon. Ruffin G. Pleasant, governor of Louisiana.

Speakers to be announced.

The sessions of the conference will be interspersed with various entertainment features, plans for which are in charge of the local committee on arrangements.

Committees of the Conference.

It has been decided by the executive committee that the constructive work of the conference shall take form through hearings held and conclusions reached by the chairmen and members of 10 committees, each of which will deal with some particular problem or group of problems of basic importance to the industry. Each committee will consist of men who are authorities on the subjects which it has in hand, and each will hold separate hearings while the open sessions of the conference are in progress. The various committees will submit their reports and recommendations to the conference at the closing session, which, with these to guide it, will take such action as a majority of the delegates deem best. Each of the 10 committees will consist of 12 American and three foreign delegates. These committees, with the names of their chairmen, follow:

Committee on Growing of Cotton, Seed Selection, Method of Cultivation and Picking—Chairman, E. A. Calvin, Houston, Tex.

This committee will deal with all subjects which directly concern the grower of cotton.

Committee on Ginning, Uniform Baling and Compressing—Chairman, Col. Harvie Jordan, Monticello, Ga.

This committee will consider among other things, the securing of better cotton by seed selection, improved methods of ginning and compressing, and the best means for establishing uniformity of bales.

Committee of Warehousing and Country Damage—Chairman, L. K. Salsbury, Memphis, Tenn.

This committee will give particular attention to the establishment and extension of warehouses, receipts of which for cotton stored therein, will be accepted as collat-

eral for loans in both this country and abroad.

Committee on Transportation and Insurance—Chairman, M. J. Sanders, New Orleans.

This committee will deal with all subjects having to do with the insurance of cotton and its transportation by river, rail, coastwise and overseas.

Committee on Buying and Selling, Equitable Tare and Net Weight—Chairman, Frederick A. Flather, Lowell, Mass.

This committee will consider a group of problems of vital importance to every branch of the industry.

Committee on Exchange, Classification, Contracts and Purchases—Chairman, Arthur R. Marsh, New York.

This committee will give particular concern to buying for future delivery and uniform classification.

Committee on Financing, Foreign Credits and Exports—Chairman, Hon. W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, Washington.

This committee will consider improved methods of financing cotton, new facilities for the extension of credits to foreign purchasers, and the stabilizing of foreign exchange.

Committee on Research, Reports and Statistics—International and Domestic—Chairman, Samuel L. Rogers, director of the Census, Washington.

This committee will consider and report upon a possible international system of reports and statistics covering all phases of the growing, marketing and manufacturing of cotton, as well as the need for and possibilities of research work in the textile industry.

Committee on World's Requirements and Stabilizing Production and Prices—Chairman, Hon. William B. Thompson, New Orleans.

This committee will study and report upon one of the most important problems confronting the cotton industry—the stabilizing of production and prices, with fairness and justice to both grower and manufacturer.

Committee on Permanent organization—Chairman, James D. Hammett, Anderson, S. C.

This committee will consider and report upon a permanent organization of those participating in the conference, and the best means for carrying its various conclusions and

(Continued on page 27.)

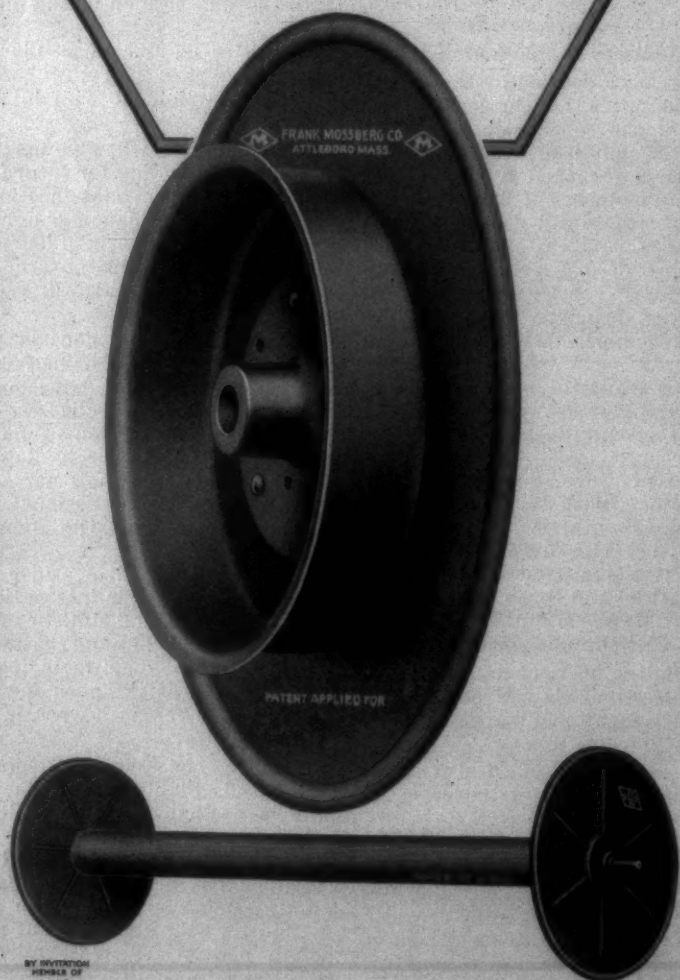
MOSSBERG

STEEL BEAMS AND SPOOLS

Leadership in the manufacture of textile equipment has been gained and maintained through adherence to principles of manufacture which insure to the user of Mossberg products the utmost in value and service.

Today the progressive type of agent and superintendent are enthusiastic over the developments of Mossberg Standardized Steel Textile Products. They have entirely eliminated the big overhead of eternally breaking beams and beam heads, and money spent for the steel constructed types may be charged to assets instead of liability. A working guarantee applied to beams, beam heads and spools is the kind of a guarantee the Frank Mossberg Co. offers you on all Mossberg Pressed Steel Textile Products.

Send for catalog and full particulars, with special specifications if you so desire.



FRANK MOSSBERG CO.
ATTLEBORO, MASS., U.S.A.

Chemistry in The Boiler Room

(By F. J. Bartholomew, Chief Chemist, Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.)

It is unfortunate that until recently very little attention has been paid to the proper use of fuel in the boiler room. The cost of fuel in most plants amounts to 60 or 70 per cent of the total cost of the power and it is a well known fact that as much as 25 per cent or more waste may result from careless or ignorant attention to the fundamentals of economical boiler firing.

Combustion to the average plant engineer means maintaining a fire hot enough to keep the steam gauge indicating a certain required pressure. He pays little attention to the amount of coal used nor the amount of waste combustible matter and waste heat that is lost through the chimney nor even the composition or heat value of the coal used. These are matters that certainly demand attention in this day of highly perfected efficiency.

The usual fuel used in steam power plants is coal, either bituminous, usually called soft coal, or anthracite, usually called hard coal. These coals differ mainly in that bituminous coal contains much combustible gas known as volatile matter which is given off readily on heating, whereas anthracite coal contains very little.

The principal heat producing constituent in all fuel is carbon and this substance when heated to a certain temperature has the power of combining with another element called oxygen, which is the life maintaining constituent of the air, to form a new gas. This combination of carbon with oxygen produces heat and the process is called combustion. Now carbon may combine with oxygen in two ways, depending upon the excess of either constituent. It may combine and form carbon monoxide, written in Chemistry—CO. This gas is formed when an insufficient amount of air is supplied and a certain amount of heat is produced when a pound of coal is burned. If, however, a larger amount of air or oxygen is supplied, the carbon unites with a larger amount of this constituent forming carbon dioxide, written in chemistry—CO₂. Now by supplying a sufficient amount of air or oxygen more than three times the amount of heat is produced from the same amount of coal. It is vitally important then that a sufficient amount of air be supplied for the complete combustion of the carbon in the coal.

There is another valuable combustible constituent in coal, particularly in soft or bituminous coal. It is called hydrogen. This element is combined with carbon in the coal and constitutes the volatile matter. This volatile matter also has valuable heat producing qualities and like carbon requires oxygen for its combustion. The volatile gases, however, unite with oxygen in only one way and are either burned up or pass off through the chimney unchanged.

There is one more constituent of coal which has some value as a combustible. It is sulphur. It is

usually present, however, in very small quantities and instead of a valuable constituent it is regarded as an impurity because it forms an acid which corrodes the boilers and also aids in clinkering.

The other constituents in coal are considered as impurities and decrease the value of the fuel as they increase in quantity. The first of these is moisture. Some coals are more sponge-like and retain more moisture than others. It is very evident that moisture in coal must be driven off during combustion and this takes up some of the heat produced. The greater the amount of moisture in the coal, the less heat is available for the boilers. The second large impurity is the ash or inert material which produces the clinker. This varies with different coals and the composition of the ash itself varies so that certain coals may contain considerable ash and yet form a clinker easily handled while another coal may contain less ash and still hold constituents that make it very fusible and cause it to clinker badly.

It is hardly necessary to explain that the more ash a coal contains the less heating value it has and the less value per dollar is received from coal purchased.

Knowing then the value of good fuel and the necessity for complete and economical combustion, the question is, how can the plant engineer tell when complete combustion is taking place? Some little information can be obtained by merely observing the color of the exit stack gases and the character of the boiler ashes, but no efficiency figures and certainly no accurate control can be obtained in this way.

An accurate analysis of the average run of coal is the first and most important requisite. This is necessary in order to obtain information regarding the amount of combustible and inert matter carried by the coal and also its heat value and the information is desirable, not only to determine the relative value of various coals, but also to calculate the amount of air necessary for the complete combustion of the fuel in use. The calculation itself is not a difficult matter but knowing the amount necessary, the measurement of air supplied to the coal bed is practically impossible due to leaky fire doors etc. The only means left then is to analyze the exit gases and from the results obtained the percentage combustion is easily calculated and the amount of air supplied can be regulated accordingly.

Improper and wasteful combustion of fuel is not always the fault of the fireman but may be due to faulty boiler construction or poor chimney draft. In any case it is important that the plant engineer know the facts since it is quite possible that a loss of 25 per cent in fuel economy may be a constant figure without the coal pile or steam gauge showing its presence.

Extensive deposits of lignite have been discovered in Sicily and mining of fuel of excellent quality has been begun.

SLASHING OF COTTON YARNS

Importance of Process—Size, Materials and Slasher Operation.

By Everett H. Hickley.

(This article is based on original investigations conducted by the author, who is chief of the department of chemistry and dyeing at the New Bedford Textile School. It is the first of a series setting forth the value of controlled conditions in textile processes. The next article, which will appear in an early issue, will cover the practical application of temperature control in connection with the sizing of coarse yarns.)

In the manufacturing of cotton cloth there is no process the actual cost of which bears so remote a relation to its value as in the slashing of the warps. The organization of the mill may be such that the cotton passes through the usual stages of preparation, as picking, carding, combing and spinning, without undue haste, producing a uniform product. Yet, as a result of poor slashing, the weaving department will be operated only with great difficulty. As a result of these conditions, production drops, seconds increase, and the operatives grow dissatisfied. Although the overseer of weaving and his assistants do their best they cannot overcome these adverse conditions. Adjustment of tension, temperature and moisture will help to remedy the situation, but by no means cure it.

Important as slashing is, it is frequently regarded by the management as of minor importance and does not receive the attention it should. There are several reasons for this situation. The process involves the use of hot, sticky liquids, hence is not always neat. This produces conditions which do not ap-

pared with spinning or weaving, is very rapid. The amount of damage caused by any errors in the judgment of operators thus extends through considerable product before correction can be made. In fact, these faults sometimes are not found until the goods are dyed and finished. As the warps are not all put in the looms at once, the extent of the damage is often not realized for several weeks. By this time it is too late to correct it. Thus the results obtained in slashing contain elements largely due to the personality of the overseer and his slasher tenders. The payment of dividends is directly affected by a small group of men controlling a single operation.

Factors That Should Be Controlled.

Control of the several factors in slashing would prevent this undesirable condition. These factors are:

- (a) The nature of starch used
- (b) The nature of sizing compound used.
- (c) The cooking of the "size" mixture.
- (d) The method of applying the "size."
- (e) Condition of drying.
- (f) Mechanical condition of the slasher.

To obtain the best results in slashing we must use the most suitable starch and "sizing" compound; see that the time and temperature of

cooking are right; have proper pressure on the squeeze rolls, and the size in the sow box at the right heat; have the drying cylinders properly heated; and be sure the adjustment of the driving gears is right. The determination of what is best in each case usually rests with the overseer of slashing and

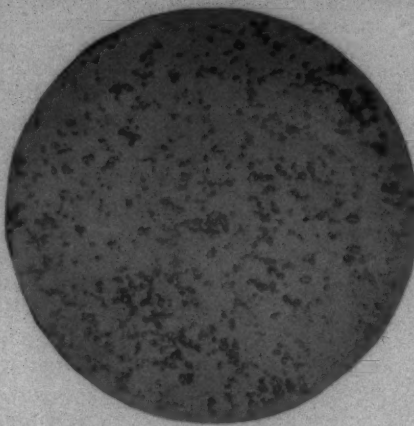


Fig. 1.

peal to the imagination of one with a mechanical or systematic turn of mind. Casual observation by the superintendent cannot reveal whether the "size" mixture is proper. The word of the slasher tender must be accepted with almost no chance to check his word.

The process of slashing as com-

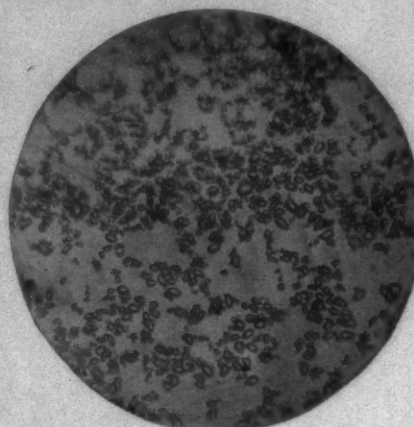


Fig. 2.

his slasher tenders. These men often obtain results that reflect good judgment and keen observation. For a particular mill each one of the above factors may be made standard if full advantage is taken of modern devices. It is our purpose to direct how this may be done.

Make Your Sizing 100% Efficient

Investigation and tests have proved that the weight and breaking strength of the sized warp increases or decreases, according to the temperature maintained in the size box.

Too HIGH a temperature thins the size to such an extent that there is an excessive amount of breakage on the looms.

Too LOW a temperature produces harsh and rough warps, resulting in an excessive amount of chafing in the looms. The

"TAG" Size Box Automatic Temperature Controller

reduces the number of broken ends, also chafing, to the minimum because it automatically maintains a UNIFORM temperature in the size box, thus producing perfectly sized and uniform warps.

Contrast this practically "100% efficiency" with old-fashioned HAND control of the steam inlet valve when, even with the most careful attention, the temperature variations usually amount to 30°.

The "TAG" Controller is simple to install and operate, requires no auxiliary motive power, and generally pays for itself in less than a season due to the many economies effected.

Learn more about this efficient Controller by writing for Bulletin S-387

C.J. TAGLIABUE
MFG. CO.
 TEMPERATURE ENGINEERS
 18-88 Thirty-Third St. Brooklyn, N.Y.

EAGLE & PHOENIX MILLS,
 PAID UP CAPITAL \$1,000,000.
 COLUMBIA, GEORGIA
 September 17, 1916.

C. J. Tagliabue Manufacturing Company
 Brooklyn, New York

Dear Sirs:

Replying to your letter of the 13th, wish to say that the best endorsement that we can give you in regard to the "TAG" Self-Operating Controller, is that we have given you an order recently for 3 additional Controllers.

The results that we have obtained from the first one purchased from you seem to us very good, but we can tell better when we get the 3 additional Controllers in operation how much benefit we will derive from them.

Yours truly,
Wm. H. H. H.
 Vice-President

Hygroscopic Quality of Starch.

Of the starches available, corn is largely used for coarse and medium yarns and potato for fine yarns. In place of potato, tapioca starch may be used. Thin-boiling corn starches are also used for the same purpose. Commercial starches are offered on the market in a high state of purity and free from impurities. The amount of moisture they contain is very important and varies greatly with weather conditions. It will vary so much that mixtures made

Classification of Size Compounds.

The "sizing" compounds on the market offer a wide field for selection. While there is a great number of these compounds, their ingredients can be classed under four heads:

- (a) Fats, as tallow or cottonseed
- (b) Soaps, made from animal or vegetable fats.
- (c) Chemicals, as magnesium chloride, acetic acid or caustic soda.
- (d) Gums, as dextrine, tragacanth or algin.

The fats and oils assist in penetration and soften and lubricate the yarn. They also give stiffness to the yarn. The chemicals act upon the starch in various ways. Acids cause the starch paste to cook thin; caustic soda changes it to a thick gummy material; and salts like magnesium chloride attract moisture to the yarn, thus making it more pliable. The gums usually give a smooth, uniform, tough coating to the yarn which resists better the chafing action of the harness and reed. The "sizing" compounds as sold frequently contain two or more of the above materials. Water and starch may also properly be present to make the "sizing" compound easier to handle in the slasher room.

Action of Starch in Cooking.

The proper cooking of the "size" mixture in the kettle always presents problems difficult to handle. Starch is insoluble in cold water and is unacted upon by it. Fig. 1 shows corn starch in cold water as it appears under the microscope. As the water grows warmer the starch

granules swell. Fig. 2 is a micro-photograph of corn starch after it has been heated to 130 degrees F. for 30 minutes. By comparing the size of these granules with those of Fig. 1 a good idea of this swelling action will be obtained.

Further heating in water at higher temperatures causes the starch granules to burst and form a semi-transparent paste. The starch shown in Fig. 3 has been heated at 160 degrees F. for thirty minutes. Nearly all of the granules are broken up. A few that have been mechanically enclosed in paste still exist in lumps.

By heating the starch at a boil all

ble in water. If acids or salts are present the action is hastened. These sugars have little value as protecting or stiffening agents for the yarn.

If boiled with an open steam pipe the mixture is diluted with condensed steam. Hence the cooking of the size is an operation that calls for good judgment and careful control.

Sufficient pressure should be exerted by the squeeze rolls to flatten the yarn out, squeeze out the air, and to bruise the waxy coating so that when released from pressure the yarn will suck up the "sizing" mixture. The "sizing" mixture in the "sow" box should be kept hot enough to prevent it from skinning over, but not so hot as to cause excessive thinning by chemical changes or dilution with condensed steam. If the temperature of the size is not uniform, the drying of the yarn will not be uniform. This will also give hard and soft warps.

The temperature of the drying cylinders is usually kept constant by pressure regulators. Little difficulty arises at this point. As the cylinders are usually housed there are large losses of heat due to radiation. Hence much more steam is used than is required.

The drives, gears and other mechanical connections on the slasher should have frequent attention by a good mechanic. This will prevent undue breakage at the lease rods, prevent overstraining of the yarn, and cause the proper building of the warp.

(Continued on page 29.)

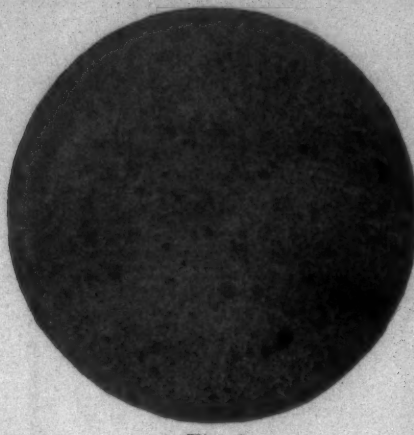


Fig. 3.

carefully by weight do not give uniform results. On one day 100 pounds of starch may contain 12 pounds of water, and starch taken from the same barrel the next day may carry 20 pounds of water in each 100 pounds. A simple and practical way of meeting this difficulty is to measure the starch by volume instead of by weight; thus the selection of the starch is not difficult.



Fig. 4.

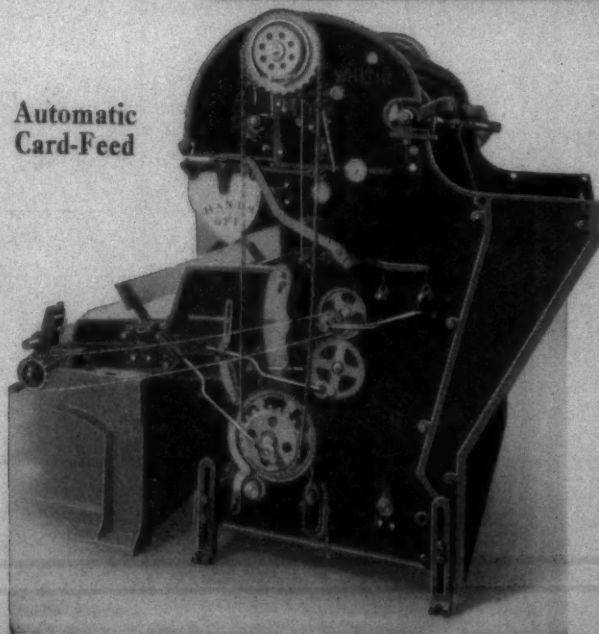
the lumps are broken up and a uniform paste results. Fig. 4 shows a starch in this condition. The vine-like effect is characteristic of a well pasted starch. Continued action of hot water on the starch slowly changes it to sugars that are solu-

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831

TEXTILE MACHINERY

Automatic
Card-Feed



Manufacturers of machines for cleaning, opening, carding and spinning on the cooler or condenser systems of Wool, Cotton, Cotton Waste, Asbestos, etc.

Write for Particulars
Stating Your Requirements

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASS., U.S.A.
SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE N.C.

Clark's Weave Room Calculations

By W. A. Graham Clark, Textile Expert of United States Tariff Commission

CLOTH CALCULATIONS

In cloth calculations the basic factors are the yarns and their spacing, in other words the warp counts, the filling counts, the sley, and the pick. The other factors are all based on these. Every factor is part of a mathematical equation so that no factor can be changed without involving a change in one or more other factors in order to make the equation balance. The problem is to define the nature of the relationship between various factors so that in cloth calculations any unknown factor may be readily ascertained from its relationship to known factors.

The study of cloth calculations and the use of the most concise rules would be much aided if each factor had a standard symbol; for instance there is a saving of both time and space in using the letter "T" instead of writing out "total threads per square inch" or "the sum of the sley and pick." It would be well if the cotton trade and industry would adopt uniform symbols for the main factors that occur in cloth calculations. Where possible these should be, for convenience in remembering, the first letter of the factor referred to and the following are those most largely used:

- Let A = Average yarn count.
 W = Warp yarn count.
 F = Filling yarn count.
 E = Ends per inch in cloth.
 P = Picks per inch.
 T = Total threads per square inch
 (= E + P)
 B = Breadth or width of cloth.
 Y = Yards per pound.
 O = Ounces per yard.
 S = Square yards per pound.
 R = Reed, in dents per inch.
 C = Cloth Constant that allows for contraction in warp and in filling and for sizing on warp.

The most important cloth calculation equation is $AC = BYT$. This equation is a basis for ascertaining various factors and will be discussed in detail later on.

Cloth calculations are also sometimes facilitated by the use of certain constant numbers. For instance in calculations involving 7000 (grains in a pound) and 840 (yards in a hank), the constant 8.33 can be substituted if the 7000 is divided by the 840, or the constant .12 can be substituted if the 840 is divided by the 7000. Similarly .2314 can be substituted for 7000 divided by 36 × 840, or 4.32 can be substituted for 36 × 840 divided by 7000. In simple equations, however, it is often quicker to cancel numbers common to both dividend and divisor rather than to substitute decimal numbers.

A "cloth constant" is used to compensate for contraction in width and length and for sizing on warp. It is, however, constant only for the particular set of conditions stated and in the following pages the method of ascertaining it for any known set of conditions is fully stated.

A description of a cloth involves stating the weave, the width, the ends per inch, the picks per inch, the warp yarn, the filling yarn, and the weight. For instance a full description of the cloth that is most typical of the American cotton industry today would be: A 38½ inch, 64 × 60, 30s, 40s, 5.35 yard print cloth. This description gives every essential particular. In commercial

quotations the yarn counts are usually omitted and different mills will use slightly different yarn counts, and slightly different percentages of sizing on the warp, to get the same result.

The number of warp threads or "ends" in the cloth is known as the sley, whereas the number of filling threads per inch in the cloth is known as the pick. The term "cloth construction" usually refers to the ends and picks in a square inch of cloth, thus the construction of the print cloth above is 64 × 60. In stating the construction the sley is always given first and the pick second, the 64 in this case therefore referring to the ends of warp per inch and the 60 to the picks of filling per inch. Similarly in giving yarn counts, say 30s, 40s, the warp yarn count is stated first and the filling yarn count second.

CLOTH CONTRACTION

The width of the woven cloth is less than the width of the warp in the reed. The length of the woven cloth is less than the length of the warp from the slasher. The contraction (also called shrinkage or take-up) in width and in length is affected by several factors but as it is due to the necessity of the two sets of interweaving threads bending out of their course to pass around each other it depends primarily on the spacing of the yarns and on their diameters. The subject of contraction, which merits more attention than is usually given to it, may be clarified by stating certain known facts in regard thereto.

The spacing of the interlacings is, in ordinary cloths, a more important factor than the diameter of the yarn counts, that is an increase of one pick per inch will normally increase the warp contraction more than heavying the warp or filling yarns by several counts.

The more the interlacings the more the shrinkage and therefore the greater the length of yarn required to produce a given width or length of cloth. A plain cloth will require a greater length of yarn than a 2-up and 1-down twill and this in turn will require a greater length of yarn than a 2-up and 2-down twill. Using print cloth yarns of the same counts, a 40 × 40 tobacco cloth will shrink less in warp and filling than will a 60 × 60 print cloth and this in turn will shrink less than an 80 × 80 longcloth.

When sley and pick are equal and the warp and filling of the same counts, the contraction will be nearly equal in width and in length; the greater tension on the warp yarn in some cases making the filling contraction slightly the greater.

In ordinary plain cloths, where the warp and filling yarns do not differ greatly, and the sley is slightly in excess of the pick, the filling contraction exceeds the warp contraction. In a 64 × 60 print cloth made of 30s and 40s yarns the filling contraction will normally be around 6½% and the warp contraction around 6%. Using the same yarns but making the cloth 60 × 64 the warp contraction would be around 6½% and the filling contraction around 5¾%.

Warp sateens will shrink more in width and less in length than will filling sateens of the same class.

Fine-yarn goods shrink less than coarse yarn goods. The coarser and stiffer the yarn the greater the shrinkage.

Soft-spun filling is flattened by harder twisted warp and the warp contraction is therefore ordinarily less than would be the case if the filling

(Continued on page 29.)

Improved Rice Dobby Chain



reduces broken bars to a minimum because the wire eyes do not break into the side walls of the peg holes. The eyelets are fastened so securely that they cannot work loose.

Rice Dobby Chain Co.
 Millbury, Mass.
 Send Us Your Order To-day

Make Your Office Efficient

Use the furniture, the files and other equipment best suited to the nature and size of your business and the size of your office.—And don't forget the little things—stationery, ink, rubber stamps, pens, job printing etc. We carry the most complete line of office supplies and equipment in the south.

Mail orders a specialty. Write for copy of our new catalogue just off the press.

Pound & Moore Co.

The most complete Office Supply Store in the South.
 CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Your Scrubbing Problems Solved



What Solved It?
 Why, MI CLEANSER.
 Who said so?
 Nineteen Mighty Good Cotton Mills.

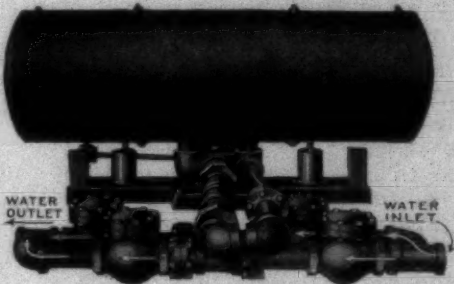
For Sale by,
 Your JOBBER, and the
 Champion Chemical Co.
 Asheville, N. C., U.S.A.
 Charlie Nichols, Sec'y and Mgr.

FARNSWORTH SYSTEMS IN NORRISTOWN MILLS

One plant in a Pennsylvania manufacturing town installed Farnsworth Coal-saving machines. Engineers soon heard of Farnsworth success and now half a dozen mills are

"Farnsworth Equipped"

FARNSWORTH CLOSED SYSTEM THE PERFECT BOILER FEEDER



The Farnsworth Duplex Boiler Feeder—showing front view of 3-inch machine, with duplex receiving and delivery check valves.

Place the Farnsworth Duplex Boiler Feeder above your boilers—discharge all your high pressure traps directly into it. Any L. P. condensation you have in scattered buildings drain to a Farnsworth Condensation pump, which will pump it to this Duplex Boiler feeder. By this closed system all condensation is held under pressure and fed directly into boilers at a high temperature.

This is the master-machine of the Farnsworth Closed System. It is the "Greatest Coal Saver Ever Offered the Steam Plant" and it has saved from 1 to 10 tons of coal per day in hundreds of plants, paper mills, textile mills, soap factories, laundries, etc.



The Woodstock Woolen Mills, Norristown, Pa., where the Farnsworth system is saving coal and doing good service.



This is the plant of the Norristown Woolen Mills, where Farnsworth machines are earning dividends for the owners.

More than 200,000 hp. Farnsworth Closed System Machines are speeding up production and saving steam plant owners hundreds of dollars. You would not throw \$10.00 per day into the street, why allow hot condensation to flow down the sewer or to cool off in receiving tanks? Drop us a line stating conditions at our plant—we may be able to save you coal and considerable money.

FARNSWORTH COMPANY

Engineers and Manufacturers of Condensation Pumps
218 Washington St., Conshohocken, Penna.

CANADIAN FAIRBANKS, MORSE CO., Limited
Sole Manufacturers and Distributors for Canada
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Inc.,
Sole Agents and Distributors Pacific Coast

Many Would Resume Use Of German Made Dyestuff

Some astounding information as to the attitude of dye users in this country in regard to purchasing German dyes was brought out in a survey recently made by the Literary Digest and published in its issue of June 7. This survey shows the amazing fact that a majority of dye users in this country who replied to the questionnaire said they will buy German dyes in the future for fastness, of uniformity, for variety and for price, which shows an utter lack of moral responsibility and a thorough disregard as to whether America shall have a permanent dye industry or not.

In securing this information the Literary Digest sent letters to 303 of the largest manufacturers of cotton, wool and silk fabrics who do their own dyeing. Exclusive of the textile manufacturers, the same letter was sent to fifty of the largest independent dyers and finishers in the country. The replies included answers from 72 cotton manufacturers, 52 wool manufacturers, 22 silk manufacturers, 8 dyers and finishers of cotton goods, 1 dyer of wool and 1 dyer of silk.

The question was asked whether color for color American dyes were the equal of German dyes in fastness and in uniformity. Sixty-nine per cent stated that American dyes were the equal to German prototypes in fastness and 55 per cent believed they were equal in uniformity. Thirty-one per cent of those answering did not believe American dyes were the equal to German prototypes in fastness and 15 per cent that they were not equal in uniformity.

The second question was as follows:

"When German dyes are on the market again, will you buy them for fastness, uniformity, variety and price?"

Fifty three per cent of those answering said they would buy German dyes for fastness, 56 per cent for uniformity, 54 per cent for variety, and 55 per cent for price—all showing that even though 69 per cent had stated that they believed the American dyes were the equal to German dyes in fastness and 55 per cent agreed that they were equal in uniformity, yet a majority of the answers show that these American manufacturers are ready to buy the German dyes regardless of what our American dye manufacturers have accomplished.

Forty-four per cent of those answering the last question stated they would not buy German dyes for fastness; 42 per cent would not buy for uniformity; 43 per cent for variety and 40 per cent for price and be it to their everlasting credit that these manufacturers are willing in every respect to stand squarely behind the efforts that are being made to establish on a strong foundation a comprehensive American dyemaking industry.

It is absolutely astounding to contemplate that there are business men in this country who are willing to forget the tremendous power

wielded by the German dye industry through a world dominion of dye products. They have before them the opportunity through the establishment of American industries to forever free themselves from any foreign dependence; yet a majority of those answering the questions put to them seem to care nothing about the splendid achievements of the American dye industry and the need of industrial independence, and practically express themselves as being willing to go back to the German manufacturers and destroy what has been accomplished. It is amazing to think that any group of American business men can show even a desire to place their trade again with German dye-making firms after the German methods in dye manufacture and distribution have been shown to have been as ruthless and as regardless of honest business dealing as were their methods of conducting warfare.

If this be the attitude of the majority of the dye-using firms in this country, certainly then a solemn duty devolves upon Congress and those who realize the vital need of protecting American dye industries to see to it that such legislation is enacted that will prevent German dyes from coming into the country and destroying what has been accomplished. A higher tariff as recommended by President Wilson, and an anti-dumping law will help; but these alone will not prevent the German dye makers from putting their products into America and regaining their lost trade. Tariffs did not deter them prior to the war, because they were perfectly willing to take a big loss for several years, knowing that after the destruction of such dye industries that would be started in any country they could soon again recoup these losses by materially raising the prices. What is needed and what must be had if the American dye industry is to survive and establish itself upon a thorough foundation is an import license law that will absolutely prevent the importation of German dyes in this country that compete with American dyes, or for which suitable substitutes are made in this country. Similar import license laws have been established by Great Britain and France to protect the dye industries that have been created in those countries. The legislators in Great Britain and France knew well what it meant to be dominated by the German dyemaking industries and they have not hesitated to see to it that this domination should be destroyed absolutely in the future. America must be equally protected, and if the users of American dyes are not willing to stand behind American dyes, then those responsible for making the laws to safeguard this country must enact legislation that will prevent the German dyes from coming in.

We all know now primarily why Germany aimed to maintain world

(Continued on page 27.)

Y. M. C. A. and Other Pacolet Improvements.

Pacolet Manufacturing Company, New Holland, Ga., is preparing to spend a quarter of a million dollars in improvements at New Holland.

These improvements will embrace a \$50,000 Y. M. C. A. and other large expenditures for the convenience, comfort, health and happiness of the employees of the company.

An architect of Boston is now on the grounds to plan the new buildings and to prepare plans for the most wholesome amusements and entertainment for the employees, which is to be furnished them free of charge.

The Y. M. C. A. building will be modern in every particular and will contain a gymnasium, swimming pool, motion picture theater and many other attractive features.

The water plant is to be enlarged, a sewerage system installed, a cloth warehouse erected, mill property and cottages painted and bath rooms added, together with many other improvements that will mark the progress of the mill and provide for the comfort and pleasure of the several hundred families that constitute its community life.

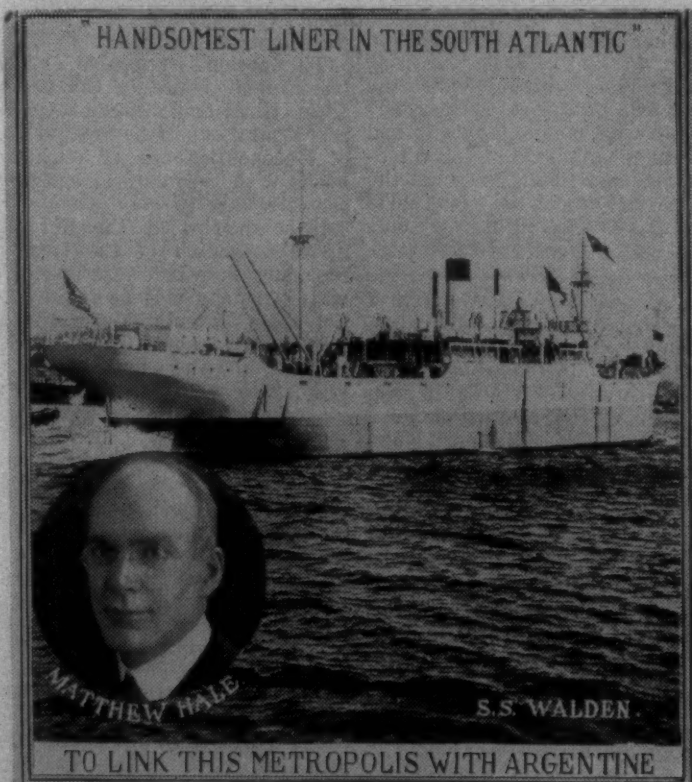
And this is all in keeping with the well established policy of the company.

Its school alone, under the management of Miss Kathrine Dozier, has attracted the attention and received the commendation of national educators, and this school is but one of the features of the Pacolet policy in creating ideal working, educational, religious and living conditions in this veritable city of its own creation.

There would be no mill conditions to excite the imagination of even erratic reformers if all mills followed the lead of Pacolet.

Miss Dozier is also principal of the Vocational Training School here which has an enrollment of near 75 high scholars. The overseers are the teachers, and teach the class of their respective departments, and much good is being accomplished especially among those that are less advanced in education.

Miss Katherine Dozier is also the assistant State (Ga.) Vocational Superintendent, which brings our connection with the Federal Vocational Schools very close to us, and we are proud of same—Gainesville (Ga.) Herald.



All the Southland may well take pride in the "S. S. Walden," the new 9,000-ton freighter built by the United States Shipping Board for the South Atlantic Maritime Corporation and assigned by the latter to the export trade between the four South Atlantic States and the Argentine Republic.

For not only has the "Walden" been pronounced by Shipping Board experts "the handsomest liner in the South Atlantic," but her distinction goes further than that. Strange as it may seem to those familiar with the energy and the commercial growth of the "new South," the "Walden" is the very first liner to run in the export trade between the Southeastern States and South America. She will

ply between the ports of Charleston, Jacksonville and Buenos Aires.

On her trips she will fly the red, white and blue pennant of the South Atlantic Maritime Corporation, the quasi-public shipping organization formed by the five ports of Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville for the development of trade with Latin America. Matthew Hale of Boston is president and the vice presidents are William H. Sprunt of Wilmington, R. G. Rhett of Charleston, Geo. F. Armstrong of Savannah, F. D. M. Strachan of Brunswick and M. F. Coachman of Jacksonville. Other ships and other routes are assigned to the other ports, depending upon the harbor and freight facilities.



The Red Bands of Howell Are Your Surety of Motor Performance

Every time you see a Howell Motor you will see the red bands on the ends of the housing—they are the visible evidence of our determination to keep faith with Howell users in every corner of the world—they are your surety of motor performance.

This will serve as your guarantee—your assurance that you will always get from your Howell just the kind of dependable service you would expect from a sturdy, correctly designed, time-tried, long-lived electric motor.

Sizes One to One Hundred Horse Power
Write or Wire Your Requirements

Howell Electric Motors Company

GENERAL OFFICES AND FACTORY
HOWELL, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

J. R. PURSER, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

HOWELL RED BAND ELECTRIC MOTORS

YOU CAN MAKE YOUR VILLAGE BE THE PART

Give It The Interesting Novelty of Distinction

If a community is modeled after a cleanly, sanitary pattern, it is reasonable to suppose that its attraction as a home-place is given due consideration by those who live there. They make plain the truth that people are not radically different, and that clean surroundings are as much appreciated by one as another. The interests of every-day life are linked with environment, and the character of environment is related to the unification of employer and employee in no small degree.

Among the first requisites to be considered towards permanently satisfying the natural desire for pleasant, inviting, energizing surroundings among busy doers is that of proper sanitation—the establishment of character environment. Lighten labor, banish drudgery, and all are agreed that work along the right line has started. A perfect sanitary system, including sewerage, drinking fountains, baths, etc., is among the foremost agencies in promoting any plan of village improvement.

It is the function of such a system to dispose of sewage at the least possible cost, to provide diversion and recreation, and to economize in the matter of work—to establish a pure, clean atmosphere which will be reflected in the finished work of contented workers. Renders mill and home bright, cheery, convenient and comfortable with snowy-white, silver-plated appliances which means an attachment for the mill and the home which cannot be gainsaid. The convenience of such a system exercises its constant usefulness by operating towards cementing more firmly the loyalty of employee for employer because of hygienic surroundings. Pride in and appreciation of improved surroundings will not stay hid.

Every executive is concerned about the successful maintenance of correct sanitation, and perhaps you have considered the installment of a perfect Sanitary System, but are unfamiliar with resulting advantages, and with the matter of cost to you. If so, there are some interesting facts in store for you.

Consult Your Local Plumber for Estimates

Consult your local plumber in the matter. His work consists in the selection and preparation of materials for your approval, and making correct, dependable installation in the most economical manner. His constant experience puts him in position to give sound advice along this line.

SOUTHERN STATES SUPPLY CO.
Columbia, S. C.

CAHILL IRON WORKS
Chattanooga, Tenn.

THE LOWRY COMPANY
Atlanta, Ga.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA SUPPLY CO.
Richmond and Norfolk, Va.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL CO.,
Frost-Proof Closets
Wilmington, Del.

Cotton Crop Estimate Below 11,000,000 Bales.

Washington, July 1.—A cotton crop of about 1,000,000 bales smaller than last year's was forecast for this year by the Department of Agriculture in estimating prospective production at 10,986,000 bales.

Acreage this year shows a cut of 8.7 per cent from last year's, the decrease being 3,247,000 acres, the total being 33,960,000. The agitation for a reduction in acreage which the Department of Agriculture says occurred in every cotton-growing State, the scarcity and high price of labor and unfavorable planting weather caused the heavy decrease.

The propaganda for reduction of acreage affected principally the larger growers, according to the department, but most of the smaller proprietors and tenant farmers maintained or even increased their plantings this year. Many other farmers who had not grown cotton for years planted it this season, hoping to receive the high prices prevailing at planting time.

Most sections report the crop late and a scarcity of labor. Boll weevils are reported very active in a large portion of the belt.

In a statement on the cotton report, the department said:

"The heavy cut of 8.7 per cent in the area devoted to cotton planting this year has resulted from the scarcity and high price of labor, unfavorable weather for planting and abandonment of fields in many sections because of inability to get the plant worked out of the grass, coupled with an agitation in every cotton State for reduction in the acreage.

"The propaganda for reduction of acreage affected principally the larger planters, but most of the small proprietors and tenant farmers, who had disposed of their 1918 crop at high prices, maintained or even increased their plantings. Many other farmers who had not grown cotton for years planted it this season, hoping to receive the high prices prevailing at planting time.

"In portions of Texas, Oklahoma, and along the northern border of cotton production, what was planted last fall because of the government guaranteed price."

The acreage and condition of June 25, by states, follows:

Virginia, 38,000 acres, and condition 82.
North Carolina, 1,354, and 83.
South Carolina, 2,706,000, and 78.
Georgia, 5,262,000, and 78.
Florida, 122,000, and 57.
Alabama, 2,990,000, and 67.
Mississippi, 2,939,000, and 63.
Louisiana, 1,445,000, and 61.
Texas, 10,855,000, and 69.
Arkansas, 2,701,000, and 64.
Tennessee, 755,000, and 64.
Missouri, 124,000, and 60.
Oklahoma, 2,456,000, and 69.
California, 169,000, and 99.
Arizona, 115,000, and 93.
All other states, 15,000, and 100.

Production last year was 12,040,532 bales, two years ago 11,302,000, three years ago 11,450,000, and four years ago 11,192,000.

The June 25 condition compared with 75.6 per cent of a normal on May 25 last year, and 80.3 the aver-

age condition for the last 10 years on June 25.

To Resume Trade With Germany.

Washington.—The State Department announces that by unanimous resolution of the Allied Council in Paris it has been agreed that the new treaty shall not be effective until the deposit of ratifications by the signatory Powers. At the same time it is announced that trade with Germany will be permitted to begin as soon as Germany herself has ratified. The announcement given out by Acting Secretary of State Phillips follows:

"At a meeting Thursday, June 26, the Council of the principal Allied and Associated Powers adopted the following resolutions in regard to the raising of the blockade on Germany. The Superior Blockade Council is instructed to base its arrangements for rescinding restrictions upon trade with Germany on the assumption that the Allied and Associated Powers will not wait to raise the blockade until the completion of the ratification as provided for at the end of the treaty of peace with Germany, but that it is to be raised immediately on the receipt of information that the treaty of peace has been ratified by Germany."

This action is regarded as having been in obedience to the pressure from Allied trade interests, and the representations of neutral countries of Europe desirous of exchanging goods with Germany as speedily as possible.

It is anticipated, therefore, that upon ratification of the treaty by Germany all restrictions upon trade with Germany will be removed. By not awaiting individual ratification by the Allied and Associated Powers, all of the nations arrayed against Germany in the war will have an equal start in the race for German trade.

Raising of the blockade, it is believed, will mean more to the United States than to any other nation, because final approval of the treaty, owing to the peculiar working of Governmental machinery in Washington, probably will require longer in the United States than in the other countries.

One result of the decision, if carried out, will be to give the Senate unlimited time for consideration of the treaty. In some quarters the provision in the treaty that commercial relations with Germany might be resumed when three of the powers ratified the treaty was considered as likely to force the Senate to speedy ratification.

The resolution recently introduced by Senator Fall, of New Mexico, to declare the war with Germany at an end was designed to enable the United States to begin business relations with the Germans and to relieve the Senate of any pressure that might be brought to bear by business interests. The belief by certain members of the foreign relations committee that such action would be taken in order to obviate any such pressure was considered as having a part in the decision of the committee last week to postpone temporarily action on the Fall resolution.

WORLD'S COTTON CONFERENCE

(From The Textile Recorder, Manchester, England)

In our issue last month we wrote at some length on the proposal of the textile interests of the United States to hold a World Conference on matters pertaining to the growth and supply of cotton, the suggested conference to be held at New Orleans from October 13th to 16th next. Our article was based upon a preliminary circular issued by the committee appointed to deal with the matter and upon comments made thereon by textile journals published in the United States. Together, these seemed to indicate, on a first reading, that our American friends were out mostly for their own interests, and under these circumstances our own comments were, perhaps, stronger than could have been warranted with a fuller knowledge of what were the real intentions of those who had the matter in hand. Our attitude, however, was only a reflection of what British cotton interests in general were thinking and which some sections of such interests are thinking now.

The foregoing must be our justification, and as we do not believe in perpetuating error, however caused, we shall put the case for the conference as we see it now, in the light of further experience. This experience has been gained by close contact with the members composing the European Commission for

the time of their stay in Liverpool and Manchester, and by our being personally responsible for substantially the whole of the arrangements made in the latter city for the business and social side of the delegation's visit. We are now, therefore, entitled, as a result of rubbing shoulders together—or, as our American friends put it, "getting together" or "getting acquainted"—to see the points of view of the other side. Let us at once say that these are most broadminded and altruistic in conception, that selfishness and self-interest are ruled out of the bill. This is true individually of every member of the European Commission, and, as a consequence, is the keynote to all their discussions, both at their own private sessions and in conference with all the British textile organizations they have met. As expressed in a circular issued in Manchester since arrival, "the European Commission of the World Cotton Conference has been sent to Europe for the double purpose of discussing with America's friends, the post-war obligations of America to Europe, and the best manner in which America's cotton industry can assist in the discharge of that obligation, and the extension of formal invitations to European organizations of spinners, manufacturers, merchants, and other interests in the textile industries, to send

delegates to the World Cotton Conference."

As regards America's obligation to Europe, it is a very real sense felt by the members of the Commission and by those whom they represent that the ravages and disorganization caused by this devastating war can only be made good by the active and cordial co-operation of all those who have been associated in resisting the barbarous aggressiveness of the Teutonic races. Since we looked to America for augmenting our food supply during the strenuous days of the war, and since by every available power exercised by them we were able to get it, so America is equally interested and anxious that her cotton supply should be placed at the disposal of her friends and Allies, as well as to herself. Indubitably, cotton is next in importance to food. She holds no brief on her own behalf, except as a partner in assisting to rehabilitate the world by the supply of the raw material necessary to re-clothe the people. We in this country can and ought to accept at its face value the sentiments so animating our friends. We can do so in the most effective way by participating in the World Cotton Conference to the fullest extent of our power, and so helping to remove the anomalies that at present exist in the cultivation of the cotton plant, in the methods of

cropping, baling, transportation, and warehousing of the staple.

During our activities with the European Commission we have heard the above question asked on several occasions. Briefly, the preliminary organization of the Conference has been effected through the offices of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in co-operation with the Cotton Exchanges, National Associations of Manufacturers, producers of cotton, and other correlated interests of the cotton industry, both financial and economic, and the Federal and State Governments. No pains have been spared by all these interests to collectively ensure a successful issue to their labors. So far as the United States Government is concerned, our latest advice is that it will in all probability take the matter up energetically, and invite the Governments of other countries to send Official Delegates to the Conference.

It may possibly be said that similar interests on this side might have been consulted earlier in order that adequate arrangements could be made and before the actual dates of the Conference had been settled upon. In several influential circles of the British cotton industry, it is felt that the Conference might have been held in 1920 with the prospect of a greater attendance from this

PRODUCTION RESUMED

Last February our Works, located at Burrage, Mass., were destroyed by fire. Rebuilding has now proceeded far enough to enable us to resume the production of Sulphur Black; the manufacture of other colors and chemicals is well under way.

Sulphur Black is the most important color for the American textile industry; we know that our Sulphur Black is the only color of its kind made in America that equals and surpasses in quality the best that mills were accustomed to use prior to the World War. Therefore, this Company, owned and manned without exception by Americans, considers it not only good business, but a duty to its customers, to resume the manufacture of a color, the absence of which would place the American textile industry at a disadvantage in the markets of the world.

Our productive capacity is sufficient to care for the needs of the American textile industry; in doing this, quality of product will dominate our efforts.

ATLANTIC DYESTUFF COMPANY

Sales Offices:

BOSTON
88 Ames Bldg.

PHILADELPHIA
1530 Real Est. Trust Bldg.
CHARLOTTE
706 Com. Nat. Bank Bldg.

NEW YORK
230 W. 13th St.
PROVIDENCE
334 Westminster St.

side and a corresponding greater success. The reasons urged are that almost everyone in this country is busy in trying to get industry on its feet again, and that in this regard the work will take up so much time as to render a visit to the United States in October next to an impossibility. There is, of course, much to be said for this view, but against it the Commission urge that an adequate supply of raw material is necessary before a complete restoration even to the pre-war scale of manufacture can be effected, let alone an increase due to the enforced world shortage of goods. This also is a reasonable attitude to take up, and goes a long way to explain the necessity for hustling and for holding the Conference at the time already decided upon.

A point not to be lost sight of is this. The Southern farmers and planters have been forced by economic conditions arising out of the war to devote considerable areas of their land to the production of food instead of securing it from the North-Western Provinces at considerably increased expense. In this regard they were backed up by the United States Government, which naturally desired to utilize its railroad stock for war purposes to the best advantage, so as to make up for the stock which was shipped to the war area. Here crept in the human factor of self-preservation. Food first, cotton after. As a result, the area devoted to cotton cultivation was curtailed. No one can blame the farmers and planters. On the other hand, the latter now need the assurance that cotton in in-

creasing quantities will be required. They must have oral evidence of the fact demonstrated to them by the great users of cotton in Europe. This can only and best be done by visiting them on their domains or in association with them at the Conference. Such is more than likely to be the shortest cut to an adequate supply of cotton. In thus writing of cotton supplies from the American markets we are not unmindful of the fact that we must also look to an increased supply of cotton from within our own Empire. This we have always advocated, and shall continue to do so, our feeling being that no source of supply should be neglected, not only in the interest of British cotton spinning but in that of other nations as well. If, as we believe, we have interpreted the sentiments of the European Commission rightly, we may in the same altruistic sense as they, look upon it as a matter of duty to them as the next greatest users of cotton to develop our own resources in our joint interests, as well as in those of other countries who are users of the king of textile fibres. Again, as regards an increased supply of American cotton, we cannot afford to lose sight of the fact that there are hundreds of thousands of undeveloped acres of land capable of growing good cotton in the Southern States, and that, given a broad-minded and well-directed conjoint policy, neither the American mills nor those of our own and other countries should go short of this particular staple.

That there is an imperative need for the Conference no one who

knows the world conditions today will deny. They may differ, for the reasons stated, as to the time of holding it, but as to the necessity, no. Briefly, the need exists to discuss the many new problems which have arisen. These affect labor, machinery, manufacturing and financing, all legacies of the European War. Wage scales have been enlarged in varying ratios depending largely upon geographical position, thus changing, for better or worse, relationships of long standing. Then again, new trade routes are being established. In this connection there is the cost of transport and the method of such. It is believed that here considerable economies can be effected. At any rate, the need for economy is apparent. Co-operation on this point alone is of paramount importance. Part of this question is bound up with the methods of baling. Our American friends recognize that their baling methods are the worst in the world. Planters and compress corporations need to be shown the way out to better methods, railway companies the advisability of adjusting their rates to smaller and denser packages, steamship companies to the advantages to them and world trade in the saving of freightage room, a matter of tremendous importance. First and foremost is the maintenance of an adequate supply of raw cotton, its proper distribution and financing, as well as the conditions under which the manufactured article is to be passed on to the consumer in all countries. These questions above need the most careful consideration by

representatives of all the cotton interests of the world.

We have said that in some circles here the American suggestions were first received with some amount of suspicion. Personal contact has since swept this aspect of the subject away. This personal contact must be enlarged, because by so doing, spinners, manufacturers, merchants, bankers, and all other interests, both in America and Europe, can collectively assure the farmers and planters that their interests lie in producing more and more cotton, and this of a better quality. British interests are bound up with the success of this projected Conference. There is much to be learned by enlarging our sphere of vision. Enthusiasm must be imparted into the matter, and nothing left undone to insure a successful issue to the deliberations of the delegates.

In the brief space of a day the members of the European Commission made a successful debut in Liverpool by convincing the buying and selling interests there to send a delegation to the Conference. They then came on to Manchester, where their stay lasted over a week. In this admittedly short space of time the air was cleared. All the great combinations of spinning and manufacturing interests of Lancashire were interviewed, as well as the merchants, as represented by the Chamber of Commerce. We are convinced that in all cases the seeds were thrown on fruitful ground. In many cases direct promises of representation were obtained, and in others keen sympathy expressed at

Textile Banking Company, Inc.

4th Ave. and 17th Street, New York

Temporary Offices: 120 Broadway, New York

Capital \$2,000,000

Surplus \$500,000

OFFICERS

HARVEY D. GIBSON, *President*
JOHN P. MAGUIRE, *Vice-President*
FRANK E. SPENCER, *Vice-President*
JAMES D. HOPKINS, *Vice-President*
FREDERICK H. WANDELT, *Treasurer*
JOHN H. JEPHSON, *Secretary*

DIRECTORS

EDMUND C. CONVERSE
HARVEY D. GIBSON
JOHN P. MAGUIRE
GRAYSON M.-P. MURPHY
EUGENE W. STETSON

*Inaugurated by the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
and the LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK*

This Company acts, exclusively, as commercial banker for mills in the textile industry; finances raw material and merchandise requirements; and renders general banking facilities such as are, at are, at present, offered by factors or commission houses.

An Industrial Department, under the direction of men of recognized ability and standing in the textile trade, is being organized. The broad services of this department should prove value in the operation and expansion of American textile interests, both in the United States and in foreign markets.

Any of the officers will be pleased to discuss the advantages afforded by this Company in the field of textile banking.

the objects of the Conference. This sympathy will soon be translated into action of the right kind when further consideration can be given to the subject.

One of the happiest auguries for the success of the Conference from the British side is the fact that Sir A. Herbert Dixon has consented to head the British Delegation. Sir Herbert's careful, painstaking, and strenuous work as Chairman of the Cotton Control Board, under the stress of war conditions, and as head of the greatest spinners' combination in the world, is sufficient to insure that everything will be done to render British representation adequate both as to quality and numbers. We are happy in being able to say that Sir Charles W. Macara has personally and publicly assured Sir Herbert Dixon that he may rely on all the help he can give to him to make the British participation in the Conference a success. It now, therefore, only remains for all cotton interests involved to make a determined effort. Lancashire must not lag behind. She cannot afford to do so. With her well-known collective common sense she can and must see this business through.

**Buyer Discusses Comment That
"High Prices Will Bring Goods
Out."**

"Those who are trying to give the impression that goods are plentiful," said one of the big buyers of the New York market, "are misleading many. It is true that, at the present time, we are operating for

late delivery, in wash goods for the coming spring and have, thus far, not had much difficulty in taking care of our probable requirements. However, I venture to say that, after the next two or three weeks, these supplies for late delivery will have been exhausted—or, will have been bought up to such an extent that those who delay in their buying, will find it necessary to bid up for whatever they may want.

"Therefore, to give the impression that goods are plentiful, and thereby intimate that one may take his time about coming into the market, certain that he will get whatever he wants, might be regarded as very near to criminal, present conditions considered.

"The contention has been made in certain centers that, in spite of the scarcity of various kinds of goods, a high price will generally bring them out. To my mind, the very fact that it is necessary to bid in order to get these goods, is an indisputable indication that they are not plentiful.

"One of our buyers is now in the market for some denims. He wants about 35 bales and has tried every possible source of supply and reports that he is unable to meet with success anywhere. This is merely one of many instances."

Here He Is.

The most polite man in the world has been found. When a woman apologized for gouging him in the eye with a parasol he said: "Don't mention it, madam I have another one."

One Branch of a Giant Industry

TEXTILES comprise fabric and color. The fabric is right when the color is right. They stand or fall together. This is why the dyestuff producer must consider his work as a factor in a larger industry.

The textile industry is a great industry. Its annual output is valued at more than one billion dollars. But it is singularly dependent upon the dyestuff producer. Fabric without color is unthinkable.

The National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., recognizes this relation to the textile consumer. It is here to serve the textile industry. It is dependent upon that industry for encouragement and for existence. If it does not serve that industry adequately it will have no reason for existence.

The production of dyestuffs is a share in the work of a giant industry.

National Aniline & Chemical Company

Incorporated

Main Sales Office: 21 Burling Slip, New York

Southern Office and Warehouse
236 West First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

LEATHER "ARROW" BELTING

MANUFACTURED BY

Cotton States Belting & Supply Company

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Built Up To a Standard----Not Down To a Price

IT SELLS BECAUSE IT SATISFIES

WRITE FOR PRICES

IDEAL POWER TRANSMISSION

Standard Pressed Steel Company
Philadelphia, Pa.

"ARROW" BELTING
Selling Agent

Hyatt Roller Bearing Company
Metropolitan Tower, NEW YORK

COTTON STATES BELTING & SUPPLY CO., Atlanta, Ga.



THE TRIPOD PAINT COMPANY

—MANUFACTURERS—

ATLANTA GEORGIA

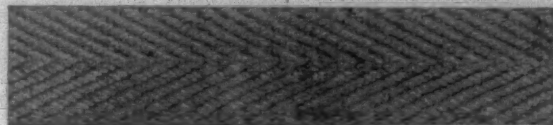
MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, Etc.

Write for Prices and Free Samples

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape
AND
Bandings



Hunting Park Ave. and Marshall St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Chemicals and Oils

For Sizing
Finishing
and Dyeing

The New Brunswick Chemical Co.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

GUARANTEED QUALITY—DEMONSTRATIONS MADE

Firth Vacuum Specialties

FOR TEXTILE MILLS

Floor Sweeping, Card Stripping and Cleaning, General Machinery Cleaning

BY VACUUM

WRITE FOR INFORMATION AND PRICES

WILLIAM FIRTH

200 Devonshire Street

BOSTON, MASS.

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

HYDROSULPHITE CONC POWDER

FOR

Vat Colors and Indigo

H. A. METZ & COMPANY, Inc.

NEW YORK

SOUTHERN OFFICES

1418 Empire Bldg.
503 Trust Bldg.

Atlanta, Ga.
Charlotte, N. C.

The European Commission

(A Character Impression of the Textile Recorder, Manchester, England.)

It was the writer's fortunate experience to be for a time closely associated with the members of the Commission now in Europe to invite delegates to the World Cotton Conference, and in some small way to assist them in planning their program. It was work voluntarily and willingly undertaken in answer to a call from the chairman of the Commission—an old friend of the writer's—and subsequently carried on out of sheer goodwill and regard for every individual member of the Commission. Indeed, the work was an extreme pleasure owing to the unflinching courtesy and friendliness of each and every member, even at the most strenuous moments of what can be termed a rush job. Intimate association has undoubtedly proved to the writer that the Commission was unanimous in its object, and that object was not a selfish one, but entirely altruistic. The objects of the Commission have been explained fully in the article immediately preceding this one, and are not those gathered before their arrival from literature which preceded them and from comments in American contemporaries.

Although the original personnel was changed, the substitutes were admirably suited to the work undertaken, and were as nicely balanced a team as one could wish to select. They had a concrete viewpoint that took in every phase of the situation. Their intimate knowledge of American conditions, and their broad-minded treatment of subjects that are of vital importance to the cotton industry throughout the world have been emphasized in many ways.

It is not often the experience of a Britisher to meet a number of Americans and engage with them in carrying out and planning work of the kind named. It is, we suppose, a universal trait of their character that they size up the situation in a comparatively brief space of time. They are clever talkers, and have a command of language that is valuable. But it must not be thought that excessive verbiage is utilized and a discussion allowed to ramble off into by-paths. What was said was to the point, and always progressive. They had business to do, and little time in which to do it, and, being business men of the highest class, got a "hustle on" and settled it quickly.

There were many different interests represented on the Commission, and men living a thousand miles apart found themselves working together for the common cause. Led by an able Chairman, they expressed their views openly and candidly, but with such good common sense that what appeared difficult problems were settled quickly. One found the Southerner with all the old traditions of the South inherent in him but developed in himself into a more virile type through economic conditions, and the Northerner who is more akin to us.

Their chairman is, in the writer's opinion, a real big man. The welfare work he has done is remarkable in a very marked degree. He carries into his daily labor an optimism and a goodwill that are invaluable assets. He feels it his bounden duty to use himself for the good of those he has in charge, and half an hour with him will prove to the biggest doubting Thomas in the world that there is a wonderful sedative for labor trouble and unrest in the education—social, technical, and physical—of the worker.

One particularly striking fact was the general knowledge displayed by the whole of the members. Although specialists in their particular branch of the cotton industry, they displayed a general all-round knowledge that was not merely on the surface only. There is no doubt in the writer's mind that the educational training of many of these men has been remarkably comprehensive. Their viewpoint is an extremely large one, and being so, they can size up a situation immediately. The virility of the American was more than once exemplified.

Their feeling towards the cotton industry generally is one of unbounded comradeship in a common cause. They one and all feel the necessity for closer co-operation amongst English-speaking people. They realize there is room for all of us, but at the same time they appreciate the fact that misunderstandings can only be cleared by personal contact.

That is their motto, "Get together." More can be done in half an hour's talk than by reams of written paper. They adopted such methods amongst themselves. Everything was discussed, generally with the result that the best ideas were expressed, considered, and adopted at once.

As we said previously, they were well balanced. They had a volatile chairman, always optimistic; a vice chairman who is a notable economist, publicist, and journalist; an acting secretary whose profession calls for accuracy and acumen, and well-selected members who, possessing individuality, know when to sink it for the common good and progressive work.

Since landing in this country, the Commission has been extremely busy. Their reception everywhere has been most cordial, and good results are expected. On Monday, May 26th, the Commission met the directors of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, and subsequently lunched with them. As expressed to the writer, the feeling of the meeting was 100 per cent, and it is fairly certain that representation will be secured in that quarter.

Tuesday, May 27th, was spent in planning their program, and an itinerary was got out that was most comprehensive. On Wednesday morning the Commission called upon Sir Charles W. Macara, Bart., in answer to his cordial invitation to meet them and assist them as far as possible. The knowledge and expe-

rience that Sir Charles has acquired through his many years' close and intimate connection with the industry was placed fully at the disposal of the Commission, and their appreciation of his kindness was most marked. In the afternoon they were entertained to lunch by The Textile Recorder at the Engineers'

Club, Manchester, subsequently proceeding to the Textile Institute, where Mr. Sidney Paine, one of the delegates, explained their objects, and extended an invitation to the Institute to send delegates to the World Cotton Conference. This invitation was accepted by the president (Sir Frank Warner, K.B.E.),

and four members came forward almost at once and signified their intention of being present at New Orleans in October. In the evening the Commission took dinner with Sir Frank Warner. On Thursday the Commission met the Federated Association of Master Cotton Spinners, and subsequently lunched with

them at the Midland Hotel. Friday morning was spent on a visit to the Trafford Park Estate, where modern cotton warehouses were visited and inspection of several industrial works was made. Lunch was taken with Sir Herbert Dixon, and in the afternoon the Commission visited the Royal Exchange, where they were received by the Chairman (Sir Arthur A. Haworth, Bart.), and the master (Major R. Allen).

The Textile Recorder arranged a meeting on Friday evening, when the Commission met the members of the National Federation of Textile Managers. A general discussion was opened, which was recognized as mutually beneficial. After this meeting the Commission proceeded by car to Oldham to meet the Association of Master Cotton Spinners, and took supper with them.

Saturday and Sunday, May 31st and June 1st, were spent in a motor tour to Stratford-on-Avon. On Monday, the Commission met the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and subsequently lunched with the Lord Mayor of Manchester (Alderman W. Kay).

On Wednesday, June 4th, the Commission went to Nottingham, where they met delegates from the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce, the Lace Federation, and the Association of Master Hosiery Manufacturers.

Just as we go to press we learn that an official invitation was extended to Sir A. H. Dixon to lead the British delegation, an invitation which he accepted. The results up to date have been highly satisfactory, and there is every hope that a very influential delegation from Lancashire will visit New Orleans in October.

On Wednesday, the Commission left for London, and will subsequently visit France, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. They leave for the United States on July 10th.

He Shot Low.

A party of gentlemen at a hotel were telling stories one night recently of famous shots and how many quail, partridges, ducks and other birds had been killed at a single discharge. After listening to what seemed a willful exaggeration by different narrators, a stranger who was present volunteered his experience of his only use of the fatal double-barreled gun as follows:

"I went into the field one day to try gunning. The only game discovered was an immense flock of crows. I should say there were 10,000 in the flock. Slowly I crawled up to them, and when not more than four rods away the crows rose in a solid mass. I fired both barrels, and how many do you think I killed?"

Different guesses were made by the party ranging from 20 to 100.

"Not one," said the stranger, "but I went out with my brother to look for the results and picked up four bushels of legs. I had shot a little under."

Arrows Show Electrical Equipment

Picking

Carding

Spinning

Weaving

G-E Motor Driving Spinning Room, Sterling Cotton Mills, Franklinton, N. C.

ELECTRIC POWER for MAXIMUM PRODUCTION

Electric power from G-E Motors is a necessary condition where most product of highest quality is desired at least power cost in textile mills.

G-E Motors have been specially developed for the individual drive of spinning and twisting frames to permit maximum production and ideal operating conditions at maximum constant speed.

Losses and danger due to line shafting and belts are eliminated by the use of G-E individual motor drive for spinning frames. The dirt and fly, that are circulated by belts and pulleys and often spoil yarn, are likewise eliminated.

The indestructible windings for these motors; their fans which assure positive ventilation; the waste-packed bearings that require minimum attention and use least oil without leaking; the extra-heavy shafts assure continuity of operation and, therefore, permit maximum production.

Let our specialists look over your power problems and give you the benefit of their experience obtained in supplying most of the motor drives in use today.

Principal Office: Schenectady, N. Y.
Mill Power Dept. Boston, Mass.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 39-41 S. Church St. Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor
B. ARP LOWRANCE.....Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance.....\$2.00
Other countries in Postal Union.....4.00
Single Copies......10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1919

Our Future Home.

We have this week purchased a site for a future and permanent home for the Southern Textile Bulletin.

The lot is 40x100 and is located on the southwest corner of Poplar and Fourth streets, being three blocks from the center of Charlotte, one block from the Southern Manufacturers Club.

It was one of the few desirable locations that could be obtained near the center of Charlotte and although we are not in position to erect a building at this time we deemed it advisable to secure this location while available.

Sometime next year we expect to erect upon this lot a 40x100 building two stories and basement. It will be constructed of reinforced concrete with an especially designed system of steel sash windows which will furnish the ample light so often lacking in printing offices.

About eight years ago we began business in a back room in the Realty Building in Charlotte with no organization except a stenographer who worked for us in the morning and for someone else in the afternoon.

Later we moved to a front office in the Realty Building and began to increase our organization. Next we secured two offices in Realty Building, but becoming overcrowded with our increased force of employees we arranged for our present building at 41 S. Church Street to be erected and leased to us for two years.

Already this building is too crowded for comfort and we are taking steps to provide a permanent home with ample accommodations for our future growth.

Besides the Southern Textile Bulletin, we are now publishing the Industrial and Engineering News, which is rapidly making a name for itself. We also publish Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills, Clark's Directory of Cotton Oil Mills and numerous textile books.

Recently we have inaugurated a job printing business which will make a specialty of printing cotton mill blanks.

It seems a long way from our back room in the Realty Building with one, half time, stenographer to our large organization of experts and our present volume of business, but we fully recognize the fact that our success has been in a large measure due to our friends among the mill men and among the advertisers, for without their support we could never have survived the first few years.

When we erect our new building we are going to place therein a tablet with the names of the subscribers and advertisers who supported us at the start and have been with us ever since, for we realize that our success has been due to them.

Judging by letters that come to us from time to time, the mill men of the South regard the Southern Textile Bulletin as one of the greatest assets of the industry and they will be glad to see us intrenched in a permanent home of our own.

Going to the Devil, Says Governor Bickett.

Shortly after Governor Bickett of North Carolina received our recent letter the Associated Press carried the following:

"Raleigh, N. C., June 27.—I have a very definite conviction that unless some means can be devised for settling industrial disputes, other than by walk-outs and lock-outs, the whole country is going to the devil," said Governor Bickett today in a letter to W. W. Smith, manager of the Fruit and Products Trade association, of New York, declining to offer any suggestion to the governor of New York as to the proper handling of the situation there, growing out of the strike of porters and handlers of perishables."

We judge from this that our letter caused some pessimism in the breast of the Governor, but we do not agree with him that the country is going to the devil.

If labor unionism is granted a license, such has been granted in Cabarrus County and Mecklenburg County (outside of Charlotte) to act with absolute disregard of laws, there is going to be trouble ahead, but Governor Bickett has pledged the power of the State to give protection and we believe that the law and order will eventually prevail.

A Letter.

This letter came to us Monday from one of the most prominent mill presidents in South Carolina, and it is needless to say that it is appreciated by us.

Mr. David Clark,
Dear Dave:

I have read with much interest your letters and Governor Bickett's replies regarding the labor situation, as published in the Textile Bulletin, and I want to congratulate you on the forceful manner in which you have brought this to Gov. Bickett's attention. What you say is absolutely true.

I am convinced that the condition prevailing in the "open-shop" mills is deplorable, and that non-union operatives attempting to work will have anything but a pleasant experience from the union labor when they attempt to work. They will either force all of them to join the union, or make it so unpleasant they will quit the mill work. What is Governor Bickett going to do about that?

I have been thinking this morning of the very valuable service you have been to the cotton mill industry of the South, during the past ten years, and I for one want you to know how I feel about it. Your work has simply been invaluable, and I am sure the mill interests appreciate it and value it at its true worth. You have done much more for us than we have done for ourselves, and I, for one, am ready to stand behind you in anything and in any help you need.

This letter is, of course, confidential, but I mean every word I say.

With kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

The Passing of J. M. Geer.

It is with exceeding regret that we learn of the death of J. M. Geer of Greenville, S. C., president of the Easley Cotton Mills and Alice Mills.

Mr. Geer had long been identified with the cotton manufacturing industry and was regarded as one of the leaders in the South. The remarkable ability with which he handled the affairs of several mills, bringing them from the verge of bankruptcy to success, stamped him as a man of unusual tenacity and ability. He was also very highly regarded for his integrity and character.

At the time of his death Mr. Geer was president and treasurer of the Easley Cotton Mills, president of the Alice Cotton Mills, of Easley, and was largely interested in the Hartwell, Ga., Mills, the Lois Cotton Mills, of Douglas, Ga., and the Franklin Mills, of Greer. He was at one time president and treasurer of each of these mills.

Mr. Geer was 61 years of age. Funeral services were held at the First Baptist Church of Greenville, S. C., Thursday afternoon and interment followed in the family plot in Springwood Cemetery. A section of the church, at the request of Mr. Geer, who made his own funeral plans a few days ago, was reserved for the residents of Alice and Easley Cotton Mill villages, to whom he was peculiarly attached.

North Carolina Child Labor Law Goes Into Effect.

Raleigh, July 1.—The child labor and compulsory school attendance law passed by the last legislature is effective July 1. Under the execution the special commission, created for the purpose by the legislature, consisting of the superintendent of public instruction, secretary of the state board of health, and the commissioner of public welfare.

And this commission has selected Dr. E. F. Carter, a native of this State and lately employed by the United States Government in war work, as the executive officer for the State-wide enforcement of the law.

Dr. Carter is in Raleigh taking up his work, and especially locating and furnishing his office from which the new child labor and school attendance law will be administered on a child welfare basis, which the manufacturer insisted, in fighting before the legislative committee for the bill finally made a law is the real viewpoint from which this sort of law administration should be applied.

The school attendance phase of the law will be under the special supervision of the State Board of Education, and the labor feature under the commission of three named by the Legislature. No child under 14 years old is to be allowed to work in any mill or other place.

Dr. Carter, who is to administer the new law, was himself a boy in a North Carolina cotton mill, and worked through the various stages of mill employment to overseer and superintendent and has given special attention to social work and organization about industrial plants.

Personal News

G. V. Tallent has resigned position with Valley Waste Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Thomas A. Drake has resigned as superintendent of the Hart Mills at Tarboro, N. C.

George Whitten has been appointed spinning overseer at the Osprey Mills, Porterdale, Ga.

J. W. Lanning has resigned as spinning overseers at the Roswell (Ga.) Manufacturing Company.

W. K. Waits promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at Greenwood (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. R. Osburn has been appointed overseer of spinning at Avondale Cotton Mills, Humboldt, Tenn.

F. Gordon Cobb has resigned as superintendent of the Poe Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.

J. F. Wharton has been appointed overseer of spinning at the Roswell (Ga.) Manufacturing Company.

R. D. Ballard from Gibson Mills, Concord, has been appointed superintendent of Roberta Mill, Concord, N. C.

S. W. McLain has accepted position as second hand in spinning at the Thacher Spinning Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn.

J. B. Harris has been promoted from overseer of spinning to assistant superintendent at the Greenwood (S. C.) Cotton Mill.

W. D. Ingle from the Maginnis Mill at New Orleans has accepted position as superintendent of Steele's Mill at Rockingham, N. C.

W. A. Kirby from the Gambrill and Milville Mill at Bessemer City is now overseer of carding for the Shuford Manufacturing Company at Hickory, N. C.

E. L. Sard from Aldora Mill at Barnesville has accepted a position as general second hand over the spinning, spooling and warping in the New Adams Mill at Macon, Ga.

H. B. Williams has resigned as second hand in spinning and spooling in the Meritas Mill, Columbus, Ga., and returned to his former position as second hand in twisting at Fairfax, Ala.

Steve M. Crolley, formerly overseer of spinning at the Royal Mills at Charleston, S. C., has accepted position of second hand in spooling, warping, winding and reeling at the Baldwin Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.

C. S. Pitts, after a service of 2½ years as overseer of carding and spinning with the Athens Manufacturing Company Mill No. 2, Athens, Ga., will take a rest before taking another position. His present address is 175 Inglewood avenue, Athens, Ga.

T. J. Rush has accepted position with Indian Head Mills, Cordova, Ala.

E. L. Pemberton and J. H. Shuford Go With National Aniline & Chemical Company.

E. L. Pemberton of Fayetteville, N. C., and J. H. Shuford of Charlotte, N. C., have accepted positions with the National Aniline & Chemical Company, under Will H. Willard, Southern manager.

Ed Pemberton has been connected with the dyestuff industry for many years and is rated as a very popular salesman.

J. H. Shuford is a graduate of the North Carolina State College and was for a number of years with the Berlin Aniline Works, being Southern manager at the time he resigned to go with the Atlantic Dyestuff & Chemical Company. He is considered to be an expert in his line.

Since becoming Southern manager Mr. Willard has been strengthening his organization and is fortunate in securing Messrs. Pemberton and Shuford.

Wm. H. Beattie to Wed Asheville Girl.

Announcements have been received of the engagement of Miss Frances Oates, of Asheville, and William Hamlin Beattie, of Greenville, whose marriage will take place in the fall. The announcement was made in Asheville Saturday night at a dinner and dance given in honor of Miss Oates and Mr. Beattie.

Miss Oates is a member of a prominent Asheville family and is one of that city's most popular young society women. Mr. Beattie is well known and popular here. He is a son of W. E. Beattie, prominent capitalist and cotton mill executive. He only recently returned from service in France with the 82nd division.

1918 Cotton Production 12,040,000 Bales.

Washington.—According to a bulletin entitled "Cotton Production in the United States: 1918," just issued by the Bureau of the Census, the American cotton crop of 1918—12,040,532 equivalent 500-pound bales, gross weight—was somewhat greater than the crops of the preceding three years, but was less than those grown in the years 1911 to 1914 and was also below the average for the last five years and the last ten years—12,423,917 bales and 12,728,576 bales, respectively.

The production in all the cotton States except Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Florida showed increases as compared with the preceding year. The greatest absolute increase—333,047 bales, or 26.9 per cent—appears for South Carolina, and the greatest proportional increase—33,867 bales, or 155.8 per cent—for Arizona. The greatest absolute decrease—428,817 bales, or 13.7 per cent—is shown for Texas,

Employers Liability Insurance

Exclusively for—

Cotton Yarn and Hosiery Mills of the Southern States

Millers Indemnity Underwriters

Bailey & Collins, Managers

On a mutual plan not subject under and circumstances to the contingent liability of assessment. Your maximum cost is absolutely fixed.

Safety, Service then Savings

If your present liability insurance policy is not entirely satisfactory, write our

Greenville, S. C.
OFFICE

MORSE DRIVES

Flexible as a Belt

Positive as Gears

Longer Life than Either

Our engineers, experts in the art of designing chain drives, will gladly call and assist in solving any power plant transmission problem without obligation.

We are always glad to furnish special information pertaining to our field, and welcome inquiries.

Send for INFORMATION
Address NEAREST Office
FACTS will Surprise You



Morse Chain Co.

Ithaca, N. Y.

ASSISTANCE FREE

Cleveland
Chicago
Boston
New York

Greensboro, N. C.
Detroit
Pittsburgh
San Francisco

Atlanta
Montreal
Minneapolis
St. Louis

"MORSE" is the guarantee always behind our
Efficiency, Durability and Service

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Kings Mountain, N. C.—It is reported that C. E. Neisler has purchased a site upon which he will build a cotton mill.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Cherokee Spinning Co., has increased its capital stock from \$200,000 to \$600,000 and will build an additional mill.

Cedartown, Ga.—The Cook Duck Mills, which has been closed down for some time, is starting up again.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Knoxville Knitting Mills will establish a new knitting plant.

Lando, S. C.—The Manetta Mills have let contract to the Sanitary Engineering Company of Charlotte, N. C., for the installation of sanitary sewage disposal outfits for the operatives' homes in their village.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—The Sunshine Hosiery Company will soon occupy the Bivin's property on Church street. The capacity of the mill, which has 40 knitting machines, is to be doubled.

Thomaston, Ga.—E. S. Draper, landscape architect and city planner, New York and Charlotte, N. C., has been retained by the Peerless Cotton Mills, to survey, plan and lay out their mill village for a new 25,000 spindle mill.

Glen Raven, N. C.—The Glen Raven Cotton Mills have let contract to the Sanitary Engineering Company of Charlotte, N. C., for the installation of sanitary sewage disposal outfits at each of the operatives' homes in this village.

Worth, N. C.—The Sanitary Engineering Company of Charlotte, N. C., has been awarded contract for the installation of septic tank sewage disposal outfits at each of the operatives' homes in the Hardin Manufacturing Co.'s village.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Davenport Hosiery Mills, capitalized at \$100,000, are to erect a \$50,000 three-story building. One hundred electrically driven knitting machines will be installed for the manufacture of women's fancy silk hosiery.

Draper, N. C.—The Sanitary Engineering Company of Charlotte, N. C., has been awarded the contract for the installation of 300 individual septic tank sewage disposal outfits, for the Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Co. All of the operatives' homes in this village are to be equipped with an individual sewage disposal outfit.

Humboldt, Tenn.—The Avondale Cotton Mill, lying in the outskirts of this town, has been sold to Mr. McGill and associates of Shelbyville, Tenn., who is interested in three other cotton mills in the South. The Avondale Cotton Mill is an 8,600

spindle mill which has been making flour and meal bagging goods. Under the new management it is stated that the mill will be improved.

Belton, S. C.—The officials of the Belton Mills are having great improvements made in the way of installing water and lights in all the homes free of charge, and are covering and otherwise improving the Second Baptist Church, putting in new floors and building additional rooms where needed, and everything possible to make it convenient for the operatives.

Cedartown, Ga.—An order has just been placed by the Cedartown Cotton and Export Company for machinery for a new 10,000-spindle mill

for making two-ply warp yarns, and later a weave mill will be erected. Work on the new building is now under way and will be hurried to completion to be ready for the machinery. The company, of which Charles Adamson is president, already owns three large spinning mills here.

Columbus, Ga.—The Bibb Manufacturing Company is considering plans for the construction of a large addition to their plant here, the enlargement being of sufficient size to double the present capacity of the mills. It is the plan of the company to start actual construction work in about six weeks. While no definite confirmation of the plans of the company could be secured,

the local reports are sufficiently reliable to forecast an early official announcement.

Cuero, Tex.—The Cuero Cotton Mills last week shipped four carloads of Guadalupe manufactured duck, the shipments going to various points in Texas. The mills now are running full time, and there is no labor shortage. A number of former mill operatives have been recently discharged from the military service and these have returned to their old positions, which has given the mills a full force. Orders are booked far ahead and the mills will be kept in operation throughout the summer at full schedule.

New Orleans, La.—The Glenn Knitting Company is the name of a new hosiery manufacturing plant that has been established here at 2601-2605 Charles street, with a force of 100 men and women operatives. Its capacity is 2,000 dozen pairs per week of women's hosiery and 1,000 dozen pairs per week of men's half hose. The officers of the new company are: President, J. F. Carter, Jr.; vice president and secretary, C. A. Schexnayder; treasurer and secretary, Louis Buchner, Jr.

Macon, Ga.—The Georgia Cotton Company is completing its plant here and will be ready for operation at an early date. The equipment, which cost \$250,000, includes 7,400 spindles, 160 looms and a 450 horsepower steam plant with rope drive. The main building is constructed of brick, and there are five large warehouses and 90 operatives' houses. The building cost \$225,000. The daily output of the plant will be 45,000 pounds of cotton cloth. L. W. Robert, of Atlanta, is the engineer and architect.

Raleigh, N. C.—An amendment has been filed to the charter of the Roanoke Mills Company, cotton manufacturers of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., for the provision of \$700,000 7 per cent preferred stock, out of \$1,000,000 authorized capital not heretofore issued. The present paid-in capital of \$1,000,000 becomes common stock. The new issue will be used in enlarging plant No. 2, including provision for 700 additional spindles, dye house and increased weaving and finishing facilities. W. S. Parker is president of the company.

Thomaston, Ga.—The Peerless Cotton Mill is the name of a new cotton manufacturing plant which will be built here. The mill will be financed by James E. Reynolds and Company, of New York. The officers of the new company are R. E. Hightower, of Thomaston, president and treasurer; George W. Morgan, of New York, vice president; F. C. Reynolds, of New York, secretary and Hugh W. Watson, of New York, assistant treasurer. A site of 110 acres has been purchased. The mill

E. S. DRAPER

505-506 Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Landscape Architect and City Planner

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE IN

- Beautifying Mill Grounds and Mill Villages.
- Laying out New Mill Villages
- Improving Old Mill Villages

For Sale At Attractive Prices

Weaving equipment from a large drill, sheeting and print cloth mill, consisting of Draper automatic looms, Cohoes slashers, complete cloth room equipment, and a lot of Whiting drawing, together with shafting, pulleys, etc. All in excellent condition and ready for prompt shipment. Inspection invited.

Write or wire—

Loray Mills

Gastonia, N. C.

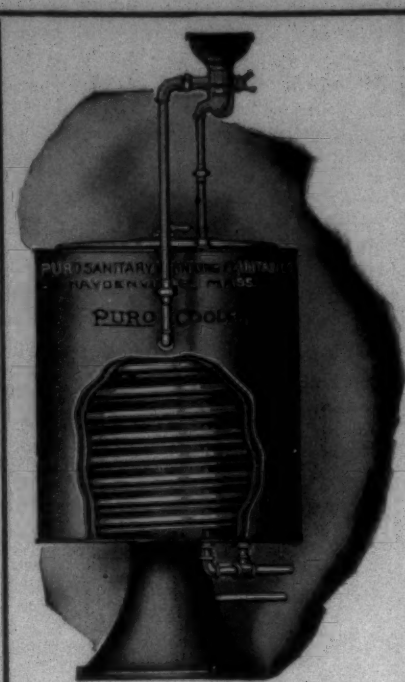
which will have 25,000 spindles and will manufacture sheets, bolster and pillow casing. The equipment will include a bleachery. A mill village to accommodate about 1,000 employees will also be constructed.

Avondale, Tenn.—The United Hosiery Mills Corporation has started work at the Buster Brown Hosiery Mill here on an additional building, the estimated cost of which will be \$100,000. It will be three stories high and 550 feet long. The structure will be completed by the first of September. In connection with the building of more factory space, the company will erect 25 cottages, each containing from five to eight rooms on the 60-acre plat, located between the mill and the East Chattanooga car line, at a cost of approximately \$50,000. These cottages will be rented exclusively to the employees of the plant. The total machine output of the plant at present is 11,000 dozen pairs of hosiery a day.

High Point, N. C.—The Stehli Silk Mills are now building five splendid homes for their employees. The homes are to cost about \$5,000 each and are to be modern in every respect. The mills, it is understood, are building the houses for homes for some of their employees and are to give them the opportunity of buying the finished buildings and lots at the actual cost. It is to be entirely optional with the employees but the opportunity is to be offered them.

High Point, N. C.—The High Point Hosiery Mills has purchased some property adjoining their present plant and it is rumored that they will erect another mill.

Cherryville, N. C.—The Rhyne-Houser Manufacturing Company is the name of a new cotton mill organization which met in preliminary session Monday afternoon. This mill is being organized largely through the efforts of Dr. W. H. Houser. The purpose is to make a high grade combed yarns. Two hundred thousand dollars of the stock has been subscribed and application for a charter has been sent to the secretary of state. About \$250,000 to \$300,000 will be required at this time, but authority is being asked to increase to half a million as needed. It is understood that machinery can be delivered in November and December, and it is expected to have the mill in operation the first of the coming year. Officers were selected to be confirmed by the stockholders at the first regular meeting as follows: D. E. Rhyne,



Southern Agent
E. S. PLAYER, Greenville, S. C.

The late ex-President
Roosevelts' motto was

Be Prepared!

Anticipate your warm weather requirements and order

Puro Coolers

NOW

DON'T DELAY.

40 Feet Coil Pipe—

Cover with locking device and rubber washer, making an air tight Tank—equipped with Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain

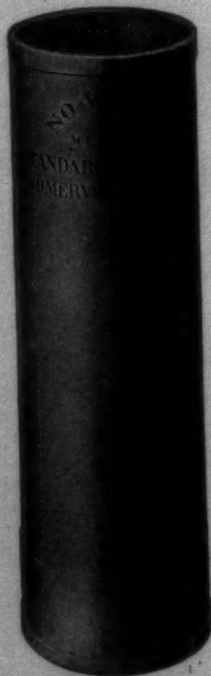
Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.

Haydenville, Mass.

president; Dr. W. H. Houser, active vice president; C. A. Rudisill, secretary and treasurer. These men with N. B. Kendrick, M. L. Mauney, Dr. L. L. Self and D. A. Rudisill constitute the board of directors.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A big addition

is to be built by the United States Hosiery Mills Corporation. The plans include construction of a 270x60 foot building, providing 33,000 square feet of floor space, costing \$100,000, together with 25 operatives' cottages costing \$50,000. The additional equipment will in-



THE "NO-WASTE" ROVING CAN

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

Prevents Your Waste and Broken Ends

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

STANDARD FIBRE CO.

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.

"LEATHEROID" SEAMLESS ROVING CANS



Cans, Boxes, Barrels and Superior Mill Receptacles sold by Southern Mill Supply Houses.

Write us direct for newest catalog.

**ROGERS
Fibre Co.**

Leatheroid Sales Division

1824 Filbert Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

clude 200 ribbing machines. These bobbins and the 1,350 now operating will be assembled in one building, the other knitting machines to be installed in another structure. At present the company's daily output is 11,000 dozen pairs of hosiery, operating at 60 per cent of capacity. This company has mills at Avondale, Ridgedale, Bristol and Winchester, all in Tennessee, Birmingham and Bridgeport, Ala., and Ross-ville, Ga.

Brandon Cotton Mill Sold.

As a result of the deal recently closed whereby the controlling interest in the Brandon Cotton Mills was secured by Woodward, Baldwin and Company, of New York, all owners of common stock in Brandon Mill now have the privilege of selling their common stock at \$210 per share net.

J. I. Westervelt, who not long ago

RIGHT HAND

DAVID BROWN CO.
Successors to
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY
LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles
For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of
Hand Threading and Woolen Shuttles. Enamelled Bobbins and all kinds of Bobbins and Spools with Brass or Tin Re-inforcements.

LEFT HAND

Write for quotations.

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
Are all STANDARDS of MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

MICHAEL & BIVENS, INC.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

Mill Wiring and Armature Winding

Phone 133

GASTONIA, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds,
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard
Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.

There's a Felton Brush for Every Use in The Mill



We refill Spiral top flat cylinder brushes and can give prompt service



D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.

S. A. FELTON & SON CO.,
Manchester, N. H.

ATLANTA, GA.

PLUMBING CONTRACTORS MILL WORK A SPECIALTY

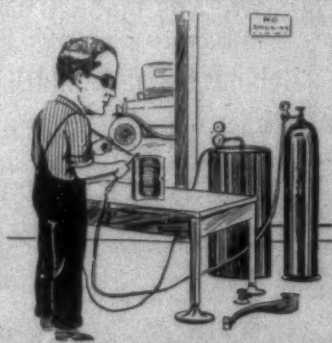
Equipped to handle any kind of plumbing
job in plant or village. Can furnish estimates
on short notice. Full line plumbers' supplies.

The J. J. BREEN Co.

Plumbing and Heating Contractors

17 West 5th Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



Conserve by Repairing Parts

The best equipped Oxy-Acetylene
Welding Shop in the Carolinas.
No job too heavy for our equipment.
Send us your broken castings for
prompt service.

Cotton States Wagon Co.

Near Southern Passenger Station
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CAL C. WALKER

S. A. TOMPKINS

Walker-Tompkins Company

Plumbing and Heating Contractors

LET US FIGURE YOUR MILL AND VILLAGE

11 West Fifth Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

secured an option on the controlling interest in the mill, and who a day or so ago closed the deal with Woodward, Baldwin and Company, sent out a letter to all holders of common stock in Brandon Mill, informing them of the recent transaction, and announcing that he had secured for all the common stockholders the privilege of selling their stock at \$210 per share net, they to retain the regular July dividend.

Previous to the acquisition by Mr. Westervelt of the options on the stock the market price on this stock was ranging from \$120 to \$140 per share. Mr. Westervelt's options were taken at \$175 per share.

It was learned that there is no intention on the part of the new owners of the mill to make any change in the management of the enterprise. The mill will continue as at present under the direction of Aug. W. Smith, president, and the other officers of the company.

Gaffney, S. C., Company Declares Big Dividend.

Gaffney, S. C.—The directors of the Gaffney Manufacturing Company held a meeting in Gaffney Friday and declared a five per cent semi-annual dividend on the common stock which will be payable on July 1. Those who participated in the meeting announce that the affairs of the corporation are in splendid condition, and all the members of the board of directors expressed themselves as being much pleased with the condition of affairs. The company subscribed \$500 annually for a period of three years to the chamber of commerce fund which is being raised for the purpose of rehabilitating that organization.

Double Shoals Cotton Mill Sold.

The Double Shoals Cotton Mill at Double Shoals, N. C., near Shelby, N. C., has been sold to J. H. Hull and associates of Shelby, N. C., the transaction having been completed through Hill, Clark & Co., of Charlotte, N. C.

The Double Shoals Cotton Mill was largely owned by E. A. Morgan, who desired to retire on account of mature age. The mill has 3,200 spindles on 8's ply yarns and twines, and also a fine water power.

Piedmont Mill Men at Banquet.

Piedmont, S. C.—W. E. Beattie, president and treasurer of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company, entertained employees of the mill, together with some invited friends, at a banquet in the woman's building Friday night. There were 120 covers. W. E. Beattie, T. M. Marchant, vice president of Victor-Monaghan Mills, and L. P. Hollis, made very interesting talks. The supper was under the direction of Miss Helen Von Lehe, assisted by a committee of Piedmont women, and was served by the girl reserves, with Mrs. C. H. Crooksey acting head waitress. The evening was very pleasantly spent. Many pronounced it the best banquet that has ever been given.

W. J. Matheson Resigns as President National Aniline & Chemical Co.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., held on June 24, the resignation of Mr. William J. Matheson, as chairman of the board and president of the company, was accepted with great regret and high appreciation of his signal service to the company during the critical period following organization. Mr. Matheson was induced to undertake the executive leadership of the company in 1917 only as a patriotic duty for the period of the war, and his present resignation was tendered accordingly.

Mr. Orlando F. Weber, a member of the board of directors since the organization of the company and who has been acting as president of the company in the absence of Mr. Matheson, was elected chairman of the board and president to succeed Mr. Matheson.

Capitola Mills Sold.

The controlling interest in the Capitola Mills, Marshall, N. C., has been sold to A. Q. Kale of High Shoals, N. C., and associates. Mr. Kale will continue as superintendent of the High Shoals Company, but Mr. Bryan of Gastonia, N. C., will become local manager of the Capitola Mills. The mill operates 9,000 spindles on yarns.

Company Formed to Act As Yarn Selling Agent.

Charlotte, N. C.—Organization of the Johnston Mills Company, of Charlotte, which will act as direct yarn selling agent for a group of 11 Carolina mills, was announced Tuesday. C. W. Johnston, of Charlotte, is president of the company, R. H. Johnston is vice president and treasurer, and J. S. Wilcox is secretary. The amount of the capital stock was not stated in the prepared announcement.

Composing the board of directors are A. R. Newcombe, sales manager of the New York office; J. W. Ferguson, formerly with Bradstreet's Charlotte office for 15 years, sales manager of the Philadelphia office; Tom Moore, sales manager of the Chattanooga office; C. W. Johnston, K. S. Tanner, of Charlotte, R. H. Johnston, J. S. Wilcox, W. W. Flowe and F. J. Haywood.

The group of mills for which the new company will act as selling agent includes: Jewel Cotton Mills, Thomasville; Anchor Mills, Huntersville; Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte; Norcott Mills, Concord; Belton Yarn Mills, Belton, Texas; Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Rock Hill, S. C.; Brown Mfg. Co., Concord; White-Parks Mills, Concord; Reynolds Cotton Mills, Bowling Green, S. C.; and Bearskin Cotton Mills, Monroe.

The company also will be selling agent for the three mills operated by the Tanner interests, Spencer Mills, Cleghorn Mills and Spindale Mfg. Co.

Main offices of the company will be at Charlotte.

N. C. Textile Manufacturers Met This Week.

The greatest growth in any single year in the history of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association since its first year was experienced during the year which will be brought to a close with the annual convention July 4 and 5 at Asheville, it was stated by Hunter Marshall, Jr., secretary.

This association now includes in its membership about four million spindles, representing about 78 per cent of the spindleage of this State, he added. Of this total 650,000 spindles became members during this fiscal year.

Arthur J. Draper, of Charlotte, is president of the association, and will preside at its sessions. The convention will be declared open by Mr. Draper at 10:30 o'clock Friday, when the secretary of the Asheville Board of Trade, N. Buckner, will deliver the address of welcome. The response will be made by J. M. Gamewell, of Lexington. Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, of New York, will deliver an address on welfare work.

The afternoon session will be given to an address by J. E. Sirrine, of Greenville, S. C., widely known engineer.

The principal social event of the convention will be an informal banquet the night of Independence Day at the Battery Park Hotel, to which the members of the association, members of their families and friends will be invited. Dr. D. W. Daniel, of the faculty of Clemson College, Clemson College, S. C., widely known as an orator, will deliver the principal address after the dinner.

Election of new officers, reading of reports of officers and committees and business matters will be disposed of at the final session, to be held Saturday morning.

Greenville Mills Pay Largest Dividends.

Greenville, S. C.—Unusually large dividend checks were mailed from here Tuesday to the holders of the stock of the cotton mills in and around Greenville. These checks represent the largest output of dividends ever produced by these cotton mills.

Dividends paid by the cotton mills are as follows:

Brandon Cotton Mills is paying a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

The Mills Manufacturing Company is paying a 4 per cent semi-annual dividend on the common stock of \$264,700. The dividend on the preferred stock is due in October.

The Pelzer Manufacturing Company is paying a dividend of 6 per cent on a capital of \$1,000,000.

The Piedmont Manufacturing Co. is paying a dividend of 6 per cent on a capital of \$800,000.

Duncan Mills is paying two dividends of 3½ per cent each on a capital of \$600,000. One dividend, which was due January 1 but not paid at that time, was paid.

E. W. Poe Manufacturing Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent on a capital of \$1,000,000.

Union Bleaching and Finishing Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on a capital of \$400,000. This was declared on June 15.

Poinsett Mills will declare a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on a capital stock of \$474,000.

A semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent will be paid on the preferred stock, \$1,500,000 capital, by the Victor-Monaghan Cotton Mills, and a 1½ per cent quarterly dividend on the preferred stock of the Victor Monaghan Company, \$1,700,000 capital. A 2 per cent dividend was declared June 1 on the common stock.

The American Spinning Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent on a capital stock of \$525,000.

Directors of the Woodside Cotton Mills last week voted to declare a special dividend of 5 per cent.

Judson Mill will declare a dividend of 3 per cent semi-annual on a capital of \$750,000.

Fall Cotton Convention.

The fall convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will be held October 14 at New Orleans, La., in conjunction with the World Cotton Conference, which is to be held in that city October 13 to 16 inclusive, under the auspices of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers, of which the National Association is a member. It is unlikely that more than one session of the convention will be held, and this will probably be confined to reports of committees and other formal business. The decision to subordinate the fall convention to the World Cotton Conference was arrived at by the Executive Committee of the Association at their regular meeting last Tuesday. Former experience in holding conventions during the month of September has demonstrated that the month is too near the summer vacation period to make it possible to stimulate a large attendance. It is also felt that the Cotton Conference is bound to overshadow all other meetings of cotton

manufacturers that may be held during the fall, and that a larger attendance of members can be attracted to New Orleans with the combined meetings than to a convention of the Association that might be held during September.

Talk About the Retort Courteous.

"I had a pretty bad fall once," said Jones, "when I fell out of a window, and on the way down I thought of every mean act I had ever done." "Lord!" said Thompson. "You must have fallen some distance."

St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY

Providence, R. I.

A. ST. ONGE, President

Charlotte, N. C.

The Mark of
Sterling Value
in Electrical
Work.



Huntington &
Guerry
GREENVILLE
South Carolina

Linker Troubles,
Electrical Stop Motion Troubles
All Kinds of Warper Troubles

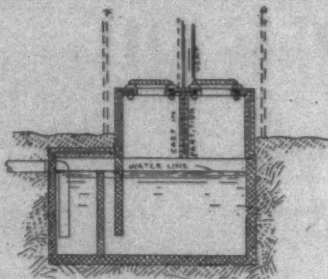
Taken care of by Experts

Cocker Machine and Foundry Company

Gastonia, N. C.

Builders of Warpings, Linkers, Ballers, Reels, Etc.

Standard Outfits are Constructed of Cement, doubly reinforced



Standard Sanitary Privy Outfit—Patented

Provides a clean, sanitary method of disposing of all raw sewage without odor, solves the dangerous fly and mosquito problem, and forever prevents your water supply from becoming contaminated. Without obligation on your part, we will be pleased to give you a demonstration. Drop us a line.

Standard Cement Construction Co., Wilmington, N. C.

THE SEWERAGE PROBLEM Solved!

for Mill Villages, Small Towns, Rural Homes and School Districts. This IMPROVED design is the most perfect adaptation of the principle originated by the United States Public Health Service, and known as the L. R. S. System.

Cast in cylindrical form, with a partition that divides it into two compartments of scientific proportions, thus providing the two tank principle, but all in one piece.

It answers every need, overcomes every objection and fulfills every wish.

Carolina Steel Roller Shop

W. N. Sharp and T. H. Sahms, Proprietors

REPAIRERS OF COTTON MILL MACHINERY

STEEL ROLLERS RE-NECKED AND RE-FLUTED. SPINNING SPINDLES RE-POINTED AND STRAIGHTENED

417 N. Marietta Street

GASTONIA, N. C.

NATIONAL GUM & MICA CO.

910-11 COMMERCIAL BANK BLDG.

MIKAH TALLOW

SWISS GUM

COMBINATION B



CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. M. FAILOR, Manager

Factory and Works:

59th St. and 11 Avenue, New York City

E. P. BURTON LUMBER CO.
BOX SHOOKS
CHARLESTON, S. C.

JACKSONVILLE CHEMICAL MFG. COMPANY

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

MANUFACTURERS

SULPHUR DYES DIRECT

Low Prices

Best Quality

SLASHING COSTS SLASHED!

By Using

"AMALOL" and "LIBERTY GUM"
IN YOUR SIZE

These two "Amalie" brand Textile Products boast of numerous users amongst Souths Leading Cotton Mills.

YOU CAN BE SURE THAT

- 1—The tensile strength of the fibre will be increased 15 to 20 per cent.
- 2—Shedding and Mildew will be wholly eliminated.
- 3—Better and more uniform whites will be obtained.

Let us ship you a barrel of each on APPROVAL

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.

262 Pearl Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

BRANCHES IN IMPORTANT CITIES

Manufacturers of the famous "Amalie" Lubricating Oils and Greases

MONOPOLE OIL

U. S. Patent No. 861,397

Serial No. 367,303

A valuable and well known product.

In Dyeing cotton it gives penetration and evenness of color, together with brilliancy.

In Finishing it imparts the much appreciated "glovey" feel.

JACQUES WOLF & CO.

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers

Passaic, N. J.

Cotton Famine Expected Soon

Columbia, S. C.—Before leaving Monday for New Orleans to attend a meeting of the board of directors of the American Cotton Association to be held July 1, 2, 3 and 4, J. Skottowe Wannamaker, president of the association, issued the following statement:

"We are facing a cotton famine, the most serious that has ever existed since cotton was first cultivated in America. Cotton today is the cheapest commodity in the world. A pound of middling cotton selling for 33 cents today, run through an automatic loom can be sold at wholesale to converters for \$1.08. On this basis the raw material would be worth 68 cents. Cotton will be unobtainable at any price and we will have an enormous unfilled demand before any cotton from the 1920 crop can be secured. Prices have only started to advance. Hold your cotton and reap a golden harvest.

"The mill and the speculator who have sold cotton short failed to realize the situation. On account of existing conditions today for the first time in the history of the exchange, when a mill sells cotton on the exchange as a hedge, instead of this resulting in depressing the market, it will have the result, for the first time, of eventually raising the price of raw cotton. The contract today forces delivery of 7/8 inch staple white cotton. Low grades and unspinnable cotton cannot be delivered as heretofore. As a result spot cotton will be demanded by the purchasers of all contracts. The mill and the speculator may close their contract out to someone else at a much higher price than it was sold for and shoulder the monetary loss, but the purchaser of the contract will not cancel out same.

"A matter of tremendous import is the fact that as a result of a systematic agitation on our part last spring planters in various sections of the belt bought the amount of cotton for October delivery early in the spring when October was selling at 19 1/2 to 22 cents that they could have reasonably expected to have made. This price was far below the cost of production. Cotton will be demanded on these contracts, this resulting in a double re-

duction in acreage. The American Cotton Association, for the purpose of verifying same, has made a painstaking investigation, and as a result, finds that the following figures are conservative:

World's expected demand for next season, beginning Aug. 1, 1919.....20,500,000
United States will need... 8,500,000
Europe will need.....10,000,000
Other parts of world will need20,500,000

20,500,000

Estimated American crop, 191910,000,000
Estimated carry-over in excess of consumption.. 4,000,000

14,000,000

"This will show a shortage in supply of 6,500,000 bales.

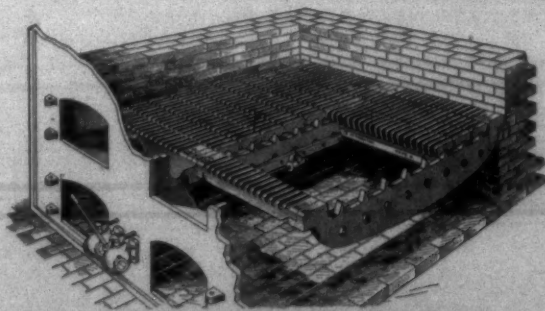
"In this estimate, we have shown Europe far below her requirements. Europe shows a shortage of cotton bought in the last four years as compared with previous four years of 15,935,437 bales. In the above estimate, which we made as the result of a careful investigation, we only show her pressing needs.

"Both the American Cotton Association and the American Cotton Export Finance Corporation have received a great number of letters from every section of Europe urging that orders for cotton be filled. One order is for a thousand bales of cotton per week for the next six months. These letters are coming from all of the manufacturing centers of Europe, from corporations, firms and individuals, all stating that they are in urgent need of raw cotton. One of the large firms states:

"As to the amount of cotton to be used in Europe it will only be limited to the financial arrangements that can be made by Europe for buying cotton in America and the transportation facilities. The trade fails to understand the situation. As a result of the war, England, France, Belgium, Germany and Austria are short from 1915 to 1918, inclusive, at least 17,000,000 bales of American cotton. They are short as compared with the four previous years 15,935,437 bales. There were over a million bales of raw cotton and manufactured cotton goods destroyed during the war in Europe.

McNaughton Type H Shaking Grate

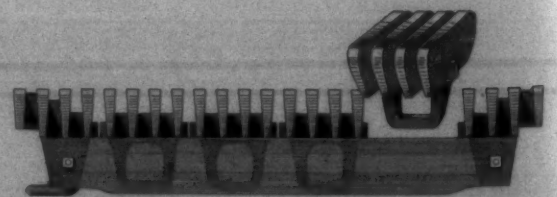
The easy, quick, sifting, action. The only grate that is genuinely burn and warp proof



THE GRATE THAT DOES NOT BURN

Ask the large cotton mills of the South what grate they are using. The chances are it's—

McNaughton.



BARS MADE IN SECTIONS

McNAUGHTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, MARYVILLE, TENN.

which, added to this amount, brings it up to 17,000,000 bales of cotton. So that it will be readily seen that there is an unheard of, almost unthinkable demand for raw cotton and cotton goods in Europe. Our governments are encouraging intense activities on the part of manufacturers and lending them every assistance possible to purchase raw cotton. They fully realize that this is absolutely necessary so as to stop the great unrest and furnish the people with means of earning a living, and also of furnishing revenues for the payment of our enormous war debts.

"England has never been barer of manufactured cotton goods in the last 60 years. Do not have the impression that the American mills have supplied the need for the manufactured product in England. Such is not the case. The war created an abnormal demand for raw cotton. This and the destruction of cotton during the war has been entirely overlooked and the European wants are entirely under-estimated, and have probably been kept in the dark by the American manufacturers, who are reaping a golden harvest.

"Experts are now in Europe representing the American Cotton Association and their report is in line with the above. They state in addition that Europe will use a fabulous amount of raw cotton at a price far in advance of present prices. Every European country is preparing to put on a campaign of intense activities for the purpose of regaining lost trade and for the purpose of furnishing their people with work, and thus deriving revenues for their support and for the payment of their enormous war debts.

"The enormous inflation in Europe will, of course, drift into America. We, of course, do not take into consideration the \$80,000,000,000 in currency issued by the bolshevik regime. This is practically worthless. The inflation aside from this breaks all records. The above, added to the fact that during the four years referred to, America's consumption of raw cotton was really in excess of production by approximately 3,000,000 bales, that is, estimating the consumption for the year ending August 31 at only 11,000,000 bales, and every indication is that it will far exceed this amount.

"It will be absolutely impossible, even with ideal weather conditions

from now on, to produce and gather, on the acreage planted, more than the average crop for the last four years. This means that we will have an enormous shortage of raw cotton. In all probabilities the crop will be far below the four-year average, in which case the manufacturing interests are facing a period of complete exhaustion supply of raw cotton before this time next year."

Confidence in Cotton Export Corporation.

Austin, Tex.—"Full confidence in the success of the proposed \$100,000,000 Federal cotton exporting corporation is expressed by Senator F. C. Weinert, manager Texas bureau of markets and warehouses, who returned recently from a meeting of the organization committee at Fort Worth, Texas, held the preceding day, according to the American.

"At first stock to the amount of \$25,000,000 will be sold, \$7,500,000 of which will be allotted to Texas.

"According to reports from Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston and Austin, Texans are enthusiastic over the proposed venture and many want to purchase stock.

"It is confidently expected by all persons connected with the venture, according to Senator Weinert, that the presidency of the corporation will be tendered Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board.

"There will be 15 directors—one from each of the cotton producing States and four at large, which will insure Texas having two directors the first year.

"The second year stockholders will name the directors.

"John Scott, of Houston, was named chairman of the committee, with full powers to conduct the campaign in Texas for the sale of stock, as it is believed the corporation will be in working order September 1.

"The purpose of the corporation acting with the war finance corporation and the reserve banking system, will be to furnish money for cotton to farmers and sell that cotton on credit to buyers overseas, taking collateral security for the debts.

"Senator Weinert thinks the proposed corporation will show to the world that the States of the South are able to protect themselves and to save themselves from the inroads of cotton speculators."



AMERICAN HIGH SPEED CHAIN

Seventeen years the builders of American High Speed Chain have given to proving and improving steel chain belting for transmitting power. They are pioneers in the design and manufacture of this chain.

This long experience has established one important truth—That the mechanically simple construction which distinguishes American High Speed Chain most fully meets the requirements of all conditions of service.

We have also learned that neither shafts nor gears should be used where it is possible to use chain drive. Are you ready to believe that? Is it worth anything to you to know it if it should happen to be true?

ABELL HOWE COMPANY

General Distributor, Chicago.
Branch Offices in Philadelphia, E. S. Player, Southern Rep., Greenville, S. C.

BOSSON & LANE

Manufacturing Chemists

Specialties for the Textile Trade

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

Acme Plumbing Co.

Charlotte, N. C.



**Sanitary Engineers
and Contractors**

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Re clothed

Lickerins Rewound

Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired

12 to 18 West ourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

SIZINGS, OILS, FINISHINGS, SOFTENINGS, FILLING AND WEIGHTING of YARNS, FABRICS and RAW STOCK. Also HOSIERY FINISHING and BLEACHINGS



SOUTHERN AGENT: CAMERON MacRAE, Concord, N. C.

Sizing, Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made Heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue, Bone, Grease, Magnesium.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Kernersville, N. C.—Work has been started on the knitting mill building for the Kernersville Knitting Company, which was organized some time ago. For some time the company has been operating their machinery in the old Davis-Crews hosiery mill. The new building will be 50x100 feet, standard mill construction. As soon as the building is complete, the company will move their present machinery to it and in addition install a considerable amount of new machinery.

WE SPECIALIZE

In Reminding A. C. and D. C. Apparatus
WINGFIELD & HUNDLEY
Box 844 Richmond, Va.

LOMBARD

Foundry, Machine, Boiler
Works and Mill Supply
House

AUGUSTA " GEORGIA

Capacity, 300 Hands.
Hundred Thousand Feet Floor Space.
Cotton, Oil, Gin, Saw, Grist, Fertilizer, Cane, Shingle Mill, Machinery Supplies and Repairs and Castings, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Wood, Coal and Sawdust Grate Bars, Pumps, Pipe, Valves and Fittings, Injectors, Belting, Packing Hose, etc. Cast every day. One hundred machines and good men ready to do your work quick.

Machinery For Sale.

- 3 Collins Twistors, 2 in. ing, 160 spindles.
- 3 Fales & Jenks Twistors, 2 1/4 in. rings, 144 spindles.
- 10 Universal Tube Winders, Model 50.
- 1-100 Spindle Foster Winders (new).
- 125 10in. Fiber Roving Cans.
- 100 12 in. Fiber Roving Cans.
- 1 Baling Press, 6 Lindsay-Hyde Reels.
- 2 Ball Warpers, Complete (new).
- 6 Saco-Pettee Cards, 24 in. doffers.
- 1 Cloth Folder and 1 Brusher. (Curtis & Marble.)
- 1 Kitson Thread Extractor.
- 3 10-Spindle Quillers (Lazenby.)
- 1 Warp Compressor, 1584 ends (new).
- 1 Double Head 2,400 end Den Warper. (Globe).
- 5,000 Twister bobbins. Lot of good 6x6 Spools.
- No junk in this lot. All low priced. Address Hunter Machinery Co., Marion, N. C.

Battle of St. Mihiel Will Be Re-enacted by Soldiers at Victor-Monaghan Celebration.

A real and vivid illustration of how the Americans cleaned the Germans out of St. Mihiel in the big drive in France where the United States soldiers won immortal fame will be the feature of the big celebration at Greer on Friday, the Fourth of July, to be participated in by the four cotton mills of the Victor-Monaghan group—Monaghan, Greer, Apalache and Victor. Fifty men from this section who took part in the great offensive at St. Mihiel will take part in the big event. There will be machine guns and machine gun nests, gas and gas attacks, rifle fire and everything else necessary to stage a real battle. Two thousand rounds of blank ammunition have been secured, the government co-operating to the extent of helping furnish the articles for making the battle seem as real as possible. This, the crowning event of the day, will begin at 7 o'clock in the afternoon, and will be directed by Frank L. Palmer, secretary of the Victor Mills at Greer, who as a lieutenant in the army overseas took an active part in the St. Mihiel drive. He also helped to stage the great war picture, the "Price of Peace," which was shown on the screen here several months ago. This battle illustration is expected to prove the most elaborate thing of its kind ever pulled off in this section.

Another big feature of the day will be the fireworks display, which will complete the program Friday night. It has been named the Victory display and promises to be most spectacular.

Other features of the program will be the push ball games at 10 o'clock in the morning between the four mills, athletic contests of other kinds and the serving of refreshments. A large score board will be erected and on it will be recorded the number of points made by each mill in the games of the day. Entertainment and amusement of various kinds for the children have been planned, with a playground director in charge. Nurses will also be on hand to take care of the babies, that their parents may be free to enjoy the day.

The celebration as a whole will probably excel in elaborateness anything of its kind ever held in the Piedmont section, neither time nor expense having been spared in preparing for it. Several thousand people will likely attend.

The Mechanical Weather Man Says



"Weather may come and weather may go, But Carrier makes weather whether or no!"

Carrier Engineering Corporation

39 Cortlandt St., New York, N. Y.

Boston Buffalo Philadelphia Chicago

Automatic, Guaranteed
AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT
for
Humidifying, Heating, Cooling, Ventilating
and Purifying

Literature upon request

Ask Your Oldest Employees

They will tell you that Laminars will stay in service from 5 to 40 years. That is because

LAMINAR MILL RECEPTACLES

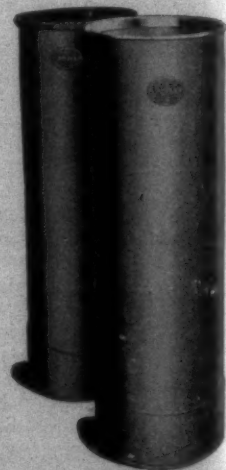
—are made of VUL-COT Fibre—hard, tough, yet can't dent like metal or splinter like wood. Laminars are smooth inside and out—nothing to catch roving; and they revolve truly, without swaying.

MILL RECEPTACLES.

AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE CO.



Sole Props. and Manufacturers
New England Dept.
12 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.
C. C. Bell, Vice President
Res. Manager
Head Office and Factories,
Wilmington, Del.



The CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc.

Chemists for the Southern Textile Industry

Specialists in analysis of coal, paints, lubricating oils, bleaching powder, caustic, boiler water and all textile mill supplies.

606 Trust Building

Charlotte, North Carolina

We Are The Only Flyer Presser Manufacturers In The South

Our Flyer Pressers are made of the best Norway Iron
Quality and Workmanship Guaranteed



SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Inc. Charlotte, N. C.

Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of

COTTON MILL MACHINERY

W. H. Monty, Pres. and Treas.

W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres and Sect'y

Full Program of World Cotton Conference Out.

(Continued from page 3.)
recommendations into effect.
The announcement further advises that all having matters which should come before any of these committees, including plans and suggestions for their consideration and possible approval, should forward the same without delay to Secretary Executive Committee, World Cotton Conference, 45 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

Many American Dye Users Willing to Go Back to German Dyes and Destroy the American Dye Industry.

(Continued from page 10.)
domination of dye manufacture. They were able to quickly turn these plants to high explosives work, and without the tremendous plants they had built, with dyemaking as a foundation, they could not have made the explosives necessary to carry on for four years a war such as they waged. Are the dye users of this country willing to lend themselves to an effort which will certainly be made by Germany to continue to have these enormous factories that can be quickly turned over into explosive manufacture should they decide to go into another war?
The facts brought out in this questionnaire, astounding and amazing as they are, are most timely, because they show that there is a willingness on the part of dye users in this country to purchase German dyes as soon as they can get them, and if proper steps are not taken to thoroughly protect American dye industries they will be gradually put out of business by German competition.—Manufacturers Record.

More Buyers Than Merchandise.

There are more buyers in the men's wear and dress-goods markets than there is merchandise and it looks as if this situation would continue to rule. The sold up condition that has been mentioned in these columns before is more pronounced today than it was even as short a time as a week ago and the steady stream of buyers who are around the market looking for "anything" is evidence enough of the demand for merchandise.

In one quarter of the dress goods market yesterday the two members of a firm were in trying to place an order for over \$5,000 worth of dress goods. They had already bought freely but had oversold this original purchase by over \$5,000 and wanted to buy enough to cover. They were unable to obtain anything.

In discussing this situation a buyer from St. Louis said that he had been around to his regular quarters where he always buys but had been unable to locate anything with the exception of what he termed trash. There seems to be quite some of this sort of merchandise, cotton warp and poor filling, but as far as real wool and worsted fabrics are concerned the supply is practically

sold up.

One of the largest mills in the trade and one that has carried a stock of several thousands of pieces is now carrying less than three dozen pieces of dress goods and the stock of men's wear is considerably less than this. It is anticipated that one buyer will clean up both departments after which there will be no stock sheet in existence.

Broadcloth is off the market. One mill that is known for the broadcloth that it makes and which generally has quite a stock on hand, sold its last fourteen pieces this week for \$4.75 a yard. Other quarters have been cleaned out for some time and it is felt that the keenest shortage will be felt on this fabric. Buyers who have been around the market report that they are unable to locate anything.

Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates, not to close of corresponding weeks. In thousand bales.

In sight—	
For week	41
Same seven days last year..	84
For the month.....	608
Same date last year.....	352
For season	10,874
Same date last year.....	11,762
Port receipts—	
For season	6,124
Same date last year.....	6,241
Overland to Mills and Canada—	
For season	1,246
Same date last year.....	1,795
Southern Mill Takings—	
For season	3,202
Same date last year.....	3,514
Interior Stocks in excess of August 1—	
This year	301
Last year	413
Foreign Exports—	
For week	120
Same seven days last year...	40
Same seven days year before	53
For season	4,931
Same date last year.....	3,925
Northern Spinners' Taking and Canada—	
For week	34
Same 7 days last year.....	26
For season	1,896
Spinners' Takings Throughout World—	
This week	171
Same seven days last year...	143
Total since August 1.....	9,446
Same date last year.....	11,006
Statement of World's Visible Supply—	
Total visible this week....	5,053
Last week	5,066
Same date last year.....	3,477
Of This the Total American—	
This week	3,353
Last week	3,383
Last year	2,260
All Other Kinds—	
This week	1,700
Last week	1,683
Last year	1,217
Visible in United States—	
This week	2,295
This date last year.....	1,892
Visible in Other Countries—	
This week	2,758

An airplane having seven planes arranged in a semicircle is claimed by its French inventor to be perfectly stable.

Guaranteed Roofing and Roofing Paints

Make your old shingle roofs as good as new by using our No. 1 WOOD PAINT. Our METAL PAINT too is guaranteed to give you entire satisfaction, and in the event you have leaky metal or composition roofs, apply a coat of JOHNSON'S FIBRE COATING over them and get quick and permanent relief. **Over two hundred Southern cotton mills are using our ROOFING PAINTS.**

For prices and further information write

JOHNSON PAINT COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.

ATTENTION, MILL SUPERINTENDENTS

We are now equipped to handle any job of welding. Our plant is up-to-date. No job too small or too large. Can weld all metals and guarantee our work.

Heavy welding and boiler repairing a specialty. Give us a trial.

QUEEN CITY IRON & METAL COMPANY
Charlotte, N. C.

Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period Or



For Use with Either Natural, Induced or Forced Draft
FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE

THOMAS GRATE BAR COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

OUR SPINNING RINGS---SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

Electric Wiring and Construction

TEXTILE WORK A SPECIALTY

Let us estimate on your new village or extension to mill or village

F. E. ROBINSON

Electrical Contractor

22 West 5th Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

TRY "FIBRELAY" SIZING COMPOUND

and eliminate your sizing troubles. Especially recommended where warp stop motions are used.



HAWLEY'S LABORATORIES, Inc
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DON'T THROW IT AWAY—HAVE IT REPAIRED

Expert Welding and Cutting by the Oxweld System.
Competent men in charge. All work guaranteed.

R. HOPE BRISON & CO.,**GASTONIA, N. C.**

Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travelers and cut threads.

U.S. RING TRAVELERS ARE Amos M. Bowen
UNIFORMLY TEMPERED Treasurer
Providence, R. I.

WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792 Greenville, S. C.

TALC—**A GREAT WEIGHTER**

Our Talc is air-floated. Its unsurpassed color and high initial retention make it the best quality of any on the market for filler purposes. Its increased use by many of the largest and most carefully conducted mills throughout the country is its best testimonial.

Why pay high prices plus enormous freight rates for an inferior foreign filler when you have the quality filler at reasonable prices right at your door. Prices and samples given on request.

Oliver Quartz Company

607 Trust Bldg.

Charlotte, N. C.

Flexible as a Belt—
Positive as a Gear—
More Efficient than Either

Look at this smooth-running drive. Do you wonder why it is rapidly becoming the standard means of transmitting power in Textile Mills?
Write for Book No. 258

LINK-BELT COMPANY

PHILA-
DELPHIA
CHICAGO
INDIANAPOLIS



J. S. Cothran, Southern Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

The Shortage of Merchandise

"What do the big men think?" This is a question that is frequently propounded in the market, in the midst of a discussion on the possibilities of the future.

"Is there really a shortage of merchandise?"

"Do you think that prices can continue to keep on going higher?"

Buyers who have been away from the market for some time, are amazed at the tremendous change in the situation and cannot grasp what is going on. Only a short time ago, sellers were ready to trade—to do anything that would insure them business to keep their looms from stopping. The market then seemed to be drugged with all kinds of merchandise. And now, after trying in various centers, in vain efforts to obtain goods, the buyer grows a little nervous, fearing the worst, and, when something does present itself, acts quickly, pays whatever price is asked and does not worry himself about the minor details of whether or not the merchandise is exactly what he has been looking for.

The change is tremendous. Perhaps, never before was the market so transformed in such a short space of time.

There are many buyers who contend that the market has been manipulated—that there is no shortage—and that all of the talk to this effect is mere buncombe.

The "big" men in the market, according to the general idea, are still

bullish—that is, they do not see anything in the immediate horizon which appears likely to stop the progress of the market. True, most of the "big" factors are a little anxious. They admit that prices are moving on too high a level for the best interests of all. One of the important men in the market stated that he was trying his best to keep his products from going much higher. He said he had no fear for the immediate future, but added that the time was bound to come when a "break" would come—and then, he felt the results were going to be disastrous to a good many. Some say that the present levels are certainly good for the balance of the year. Others say that the high prices are destined to prevail for the next two years, while some can see no material change for the next five years. This is all a matter of individual opinion.

One thing the big factors lay stress on, is the fact that most of them have been deceived in calculating ahead on the question of production. Very few mills, indeed, are today operating in accordance with schedules upon which they had figured. Strikes have been common throughout nearly all of the mill centers of the country—and there has not been any opportunity, nor is there likely to be any, for making up the lost production. Shorter working hours are having a greater influence on the market than many are willing to realize.

(Continued on Page 32.)

POTATO CORN STARCH

Tapioca Flour Sago Flour
Dextrine and Gums
For SIZING and FINISHING
Oxalic Acid

STEIN, HALL & CO., Inc.

61 Broadway, New York City

Boston
Philadelphia
St. Louis

Providence
Troy
San Francisco

Chicago
Cleveland
Cincinnati

Southern Representative

C. K. DAVIS, Newberry, S. C.

Clark's Weave Room Calculations

(Continued from page 9.)

was twisted as hard as the warp.

Ply yarns are normally harder twisted and therefore shrink more than would equivalent single counts.

The rules that the more the interlacings the more the shrinkage and the finer the yarns the less the shrinkage are subject to modifications for special conditions. In filling-corded fabrics such as repps and poplins, where the filling is considerably coarser than the warp and the sley greatly in excess of the pick, the filling lies almost straight and the warp does all the bending. This is due to the fact that the warp ends are too close together to afford room for the coarse filling to bend around them. Some velvets and other pile fabrics contain so many picks that beyond a certain point the warp contraction is decreased because the warp yarn is held and stretched beyond its elastic limit.

In fancy fabrics the shrinkage of different ends, due to difference in yarn counts or to difference in character of weave, is frequently such as to necessitate their being wound on separate beams. In some instances, however, this may be obviated by proper variation in reeding. For in-

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

stance a warp satin stripe with a plain ground may be woven on one beam, because the warp ends in the stripe are drawn four or six to a dent, and being crowded together they do not have to lie as straight and flat as they would if drawn two to a dent as are the warp ends for the plain ground.

The shrinkage or contraction is affected not only by the nature of the fabric but also by the loom on which it is woven. Cloth woven on a loom with a high take-up roller will not shrink as much in width as cloth woven on an ordinary loom. The greater the tension in weaving the more the shrinkage in width and the less the shrinkage in length. For instance, cloth woven on looms with stop motions will usually show one or two per cent more shrinkage in width and one or two per cent less shrinkage in length than would the same cloth on ordinary looms, this being due to the fact that the warp has to be kept more tightly stretched to prevent contact by the drop wires.

Any variation in the spacing of interlacings or in the diameter of the yarns means a variation in the contraction and hence in the length of yarn required to weave a certain length and width of cloth.

(Continued next week.)

Slashing of Cotton Yarns

(Continued from page 8.)

No device will ever do away with the need of careful men to operate the slasher. However, the operator may be assisted to a great extent by the purchase of proper mechanical devices to govern the valuable points to which attention has been called. Of these devices there is probably none that presents opportunities for greater improvements of the slashing process than those that control the temperature of cookers and applying the size.

English Dye License Arrangement Explained.

Washington.—In a dispatch from Consul General Robert P. Skinner to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce the details of the arrangement made by the British Government to exclude German dyes from the United Kingdom are explained.

The whole business of importing is to be conducted through a central importing agency and through this office all transactions connected with the importation of dyestuffs must be made. The licensing plan will be followed, applications being made to the secretary of the Licensing Committee at Manchester. The purpose is to prevent undue competition from German dyes and the plan of control is to be such as to protect against the free access of German dyes coming in through re-exportation from some other country.

The central importing agency will buy dyes abroad for applicants except in the case of German dyes, but purchasers will have the right to buy directly and have their consignments shipped through the agency. A commission of 1 per cent is to be charged for the services of the agency, the importer paying all freight, insurance, storage and other charges.

Some Baby!

Senator Bullyun must have been a bright baby.

"Why do you think so?"

"He says in an interview that he began life as a school-teacher."

Did You Ever?

A furrier was selling a coat to a woman customer. "Yes, ma'am," he said, "I guarantee this to be genuine skunk fur that will wear for years."

"But suppose I get it wet in the rain," asked the woman. "What effect will the water have on it. What will happen to it then? Won't it spoil?"

"Madam," answered the furrier, "I have only one answer: Did you ever hear of a skunk carrying an umbrella?"

Why pay more when you can pay less?

That is what you are doing when
you clean filler bobbins by hand.

The Utsman Quill Cleaning Machine
is built for service and
mighty rapid service at that.

Let us send you our catalogue
with full description.

Terrell Machine Co., Inc.
Charlotte N. C.

"Serving Southern Concerns"

J. D. COLLINS
SALES ENGINEERS

947 GRANT BLDG., ATLANTA, GA.

TRUCKS

Since our line includes several types of trucks you are certain to secure the one best suited to each operation. We offer hand trucks, fibre trucks, lifting platform trucks, or Storage Battery Industrial Trucks, Tractors and Trailers. Your inquiry solicited.

Cotton Goods

New York.—The whistle that blew the news of peace into the markets carried no special information. More and more the vacation spirit grows, yet merchants wonder why mill operatives do not work steadily and produce more goods. The active business of the past weeks and the end of the first half year have supplied plenty of detail work for clerks and others, and there were several of the smaller buyers who were about looking for many kinds of merchandise.

Bleached cottons appear to be on the verge of a further advance in consequence of the recent movement in gray cloths. Agents say they prefer to hold prices down if they can, but there is always the danger that the new high price may be better established than they may think and unless proper provision is made for advances the goods will get out of line in the trade and possibly pass out of stock. Agents of gingham mills are counseling manufacturers not to hurry in the work of naming spring prices, as the tendency at the moment is all upward and buyers may be better prepared to pay the top when it comes than they may if asked to pay above the current market as the rise goes on.

Agents for gingham mills have no hesitancy in saying now that their business will hold to the end of this year owing to the dearth of stocks in first and second hands. About every customer who was allotted spring production recently asked for more goods and offered to take them in the next five months if they could be delivered. Pressure to increase the output is constant, but little relief is promised by mill agents.

It was reported that about a half million yards of 5.50s sheetings had sold at 13½ cents net. Another interesting report was that first hands were selling 56x60s, 4.00 yard goods, at 81½ cents, with terms. The cheap second hand goods of this construction appear to have been well cleaned out. For 48 squares, 4.00 yard, it was felt that 16 cents net was the best figure and there were some who doubted whether it

would be possible to do very much at this price.

Second hands were reported to have sold 40-inch, extra hard twist voiles, spots, of a very good make, for 32½ cents. This is a new record price for the goods mentioned. Last year, this cloth sold up to 28½ cents and, at that time, the figure was regarded remarkable. It was also reported on Saturday that this same, very good make extra hard twist voile, has been sold by first hands for contract December-January, at 30 cents, in a fairly big way.

Voiles were very active during the past week, with general price advances heard. The tendency appears to be still upward.

Buyers found print cloths hard to get in the quantities wanted at the prices bid. Transactions are confined largely to second hands when July-August goods are wanted. Late trading has become more general and there is more inquiry for odd widths and constructions. Fall River reported sales of 210,000 pieces last week, of which many were odds and some were for the last quarter of the year. Prices quoted here at the end of the week were as follows: 38½-inch 64x60s, 17c; 68x72s, 20c; 60x48s, 14½c; 80 squares, 27c; 64x56s, 16½c; 27-inch 64x60s, 10½c; 56x62s, 9½c; sheetings, 5.50s, 13½c; 5-yard, 14½c, 56x60s, 17½c net, to 18½c with discounts; 4-yard 48 squares, 16c; 31-inch 5-yard, 13½c. In some instances these prices could be shaded in second hand transactions, and few houses pretend to give them as final figures, as each sale varies, and cloths are not easy to be had at these figures.

Late market quotations were as follows:

Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x64s..	11½
Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x60s..	11
Pr't cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..	10½
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 68x72s..	19½ a20
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 80x80s..	27 a27½
Brown sheetings, 3-yd....	22½
B'n sheetings, 4-yd, 56x60s..	18 a18½
Brown sheet'gs, So. stand.	23½
Tickings, 8-ounce	35
Denims, 2.20 (Ind.)	35½
Stand. staple gingham...	21
Dress gingham...	25 a27½
Standard prints	16½

T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-67 Leonard Street,

New York

COTTON FABRICS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For Manufacturers, Jobbers, Converters, Exporters

Bleachers Blue, That Correct Tone

which appeals to the experienced eye of the buyer of white goods is produced by using Marston's Bleachers Blue. Costs no more than the "just as good" and will give the results desired

Fast and Uniform

John P. Marston Company

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

CAROLINA SIZING & CHEMICAL COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers of O. K. PRODUCTS

O. K. TALLOW
SOLUBLE OILS

O. K. SIZING
TALC

GEORGE WITHERSPOON

They Hold Good for Years

In textile mills everywhere LAMINAR ROVING CANS will be found "on the job"—and they stay on the job year after year.

LAMINAR ROVING CANS

are made of VUL-COT Fibre, a hard, wear-resisting material that has three times the tensile strength of leather, and, for a number of purposes, even will outwear steel.

Write for illustrated bulletin of LAMINAR Cans, cars, boxes, and baskets, the standard LAMINAR CANS are made in popular sizes of service for textile mills.

American Vulcanized Fibre Co.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers



New England Dept., 12 Pearl St. Boston, Mass.
C. C. BELL, Vice-Pres
Resident Mgr.
Head Office and Factories
WILMINGTON, DEL.



TSOLUBLE TALLOW

A pure tallow scientifically rendered soluble. A superior product to natural tallow. It will flow at ordinary temperatures, is antiseptically treated, and will not decompose or turn rancid. Will not impart a "sour" or disagreeable odor to the fabric, as will naturally beef tallow.

Special Products Works
BALTIMORE, MD.

Refinery
CORAOPOLIS, PA.

WM. C. ROBINSON & SON COMPANY

OF BALTIMORE
Since 1832

CHARLOTTE
NEWTON, N. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C.
ATLANTA, GA.
BIRMINGHAM

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—During the week, there was a better demand for yarn from some lines, and the dealers who closed contracts take an optimistic view of the probable demand through the summer months. The dealers who failed to book a fair volume of new business are looking forward to the usual dull period in July and August. In some lines, the deliveries of yarns were below normal; and to this is attributed the lack of demand from these lines by some of the dealers. In fact, some manufacturers have told dealers that they would not buy any more yarn until stock-taking is completed.

The demand for single combed yarns on cones was largely for small quantities, chiefly for spot or quick delivery. Prices of both single and ply combed yarns have advanced so rapidly that many knitters are trying out various substitutes. Users of fine two-ply lisle and mercerized yarns are, in some instances, trying out high grade super-carded yarns, both lisle and mercerized, and say that the hosiery made from these yarns compares favorably with goods made from combed yarns.

Cotton yarn spinners who usually may be trusted to accept late business showing a profit on current costs are hesitating now about accepting much of the business that is offered.

Local yarn merchants say the week's business ran into large figures, and not wholly on account of the high prices; some sizable trading having been put through.

They are troubled about the cotton outlook to some extent, but most of them have found that their costs are rising faster than they were counting on. Many cannot see how they can give satisfactory deliveries this summer, and orders on the books are likely to hang over into another season.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.			
6s-10s.	53	—54	26s.....72 —74
12s-14s.	55	—56	30s.....80 —85
16s.....60	—62	40s.....90 —95	
20s.....56	—68	50s.....95 —1.00	
24s.....70	—72	60s.....1.10	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			
4s-8s.	52	—55	26s.....78 —85
10s-12s.	54	—56	40s.....90 —95
14s.....58	—	50s.....95 —1.00	
16s.....60	—	60s.....1.00 —1.10	
20s.....65	—66	3-ply 2s	
24s.....70	—	uphly 42	—43
26s.....74	—	4-ply 8s	
30s.....80	—81	uphly 40	—43
Southern Single Chain Warps.			
6s-12s.	50	—	24s.....65 —
14s.....55	—	26s.....68 —	
16s.....58	—	30s.....72 —	
20s.....61	—	40s.....80 —	
22s.....63	—		
Southern Single Skeins.			
5s-8s.	50	—	20s.....58 —
10s.....50	—	22s.....60 —	
12s.....52	—	24s.....62 —	
14s.....53	—	26s.....65 —	
16s.....54	—	30s.....65 —	
Southern Frame Cones.			
8s.....50	—	20s.....56 1/2 —57	
10s.....50 1/2	—	22s.....57 1/2 —58	
12s.....51	—	24s.....57 —60	
14s.....52	—	26s.....60 —62	
16s.....53	—	30s.....57 —58	
18s.....54	—55		
Combed Peeler Cones.			
10s.....73	—	26s.....82 —	
12s.....74	—	28s.....84 —	
14s.....75	—	30s.....89 —	
16s.....76	—	32s.....91 —	
18s.....77	—	34s.....93 —	
20s.....78	—	36s.....95 —	
22s.....79	—	40s.....99 —	
24s.....80	—		

A. M. Law & Co.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.
BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.		Bid.	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills.....	130	135	
Alice Mills.....	225	—	
American Spinning Co.....	195	—	
Anderson Cotton Mills, com.	85	100	
Anderson Cotton Mills, pfd.	95	—	
Aragon Mills.....	180	—	
Arcade Mills.....	115	—	
Arcadia Mills.....	185	—	
Arkwright Mills.....	185	—	
Augusta Factory, Ga.....	—	50	
Avondale Mills, Ala.....	250	300	
Beaumont Mfg. Co.....	200	—	
Belton Cotton Mills.....	150	—	
Brandon Mills.....	170	—	
Brogan Mills.....	15	200	
Calhoun Mills, common.....	110	114	
Calhoun Mills, preferred.....	100	—	
Chesnee Mills.....	152	155	
Chiquola Mills, common.....	145	—	
Chiquola Mills, pfd.....	87	—	
Clifton Mfg. Co.....	145	—	
Clinton Cotton Mills.....	125	—	
Courtenay Mfg. Co.....	175	200	
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.....	165	175	
D. E. Converse Co.....	125	—	
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.....	125	—	
Darlington Mfg. Co.....	75	80	
Dacotah Mills, N. C.....	200	—	
Drayton Mills.....	57	60	
Dunbar Mills, com.....	81	83	
Dunbar Mills, pfd.....	95	97	
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.....	120	—	
Easley Cotton Mills.....	305	—	
Enoree Mills.....	110	—	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.....	70	80	
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.....	175	250	
Gaffney Mfg. Co.....	115	—	
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com.	95	102	
Glenwood Mills.....	145	—	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.....	64	67	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.....	85	—	
Gluck Mills.....	100	—	
Graniteville Mfg. Co.....	95	100	
Greenwood Cotton Mills.....	175	200	
Grendel Mills.....	100	—	
Grendel Mills, preferred.....	90	100	
Hamrick Mills.....	155	—	
Hartsville Cotton Mills.....	250	275	
Henrietta Mills, N. C.....	185	—	
Inman Mills.....	145	—	
Inman Mills, pfd.....	100	—	
Jackson Mills.....	180	200	
Judson Mills.....	125	—	
Judson Mills, preferred.....	96	—	
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.....	115	122	
Lancaster Cotton Mills.....	150	—	
Laurens Cotton Mills.....	140	—	
Limestone Cotton Mills.....	175	—	
Loray Mills, N. C., com.....	60	65	
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.....	95	100	
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.....	150	175	
Marlboro Mills.....	125	140	
Mills Mfg. Co.....	—	—	
Monarch Mills.....	120	—	
Molokoh Mfg. Co.....	140	—	
Monarch Mills.....	120	—	
Newberry Cotton Mills.....	215	—	
Ninety-Six Mills.....	150	200	
Norris Cotton Mills.....	135	—	
Oconee Mills, common.....	110	—	
Oconee Mills, pfd.....	—	100	
Orr Cotton Mills.....	15	175	
Pacolet Mfg. Co.....	175	—	
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.....	100	—	
Panola Mills.....	—	95	
Pelzer Mfg. Co.....	165	—	
Pickens Cotton Mills.....	200	220	
Pittmont Mfg. Co.....	210	215	
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.....	155	—	
Poinsett Mills.....	104	107	
Riverside Mills, com. (Par. \$12.50).....	14	15	
Saxon Mills.....	165	175	
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.....	80	—	
Spartan Mills.....	185	200	
Toxaway Mills, com. (Par \$25).....	2	25	
Toxaway Mills, pfd.....	120	—	
Tucapau Mills.....	310	—	
Union-Buffalo Mills, com.....	6	—	
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd.....	110	121	
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2nd pfd.....	32	34	
Victor-Monaghan Mills, 1st pfd.....	99	102	
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.....	95	—	
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.....	105	107	
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.....	150	160	
Warren Mfg. Co.....	100	—	
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.....	95	100	
Watts Mills, common.....	—	85	
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.....	—	85	
Watts Mills, 2nd pfd.....	25	30	
Whitney Mfg. Co.....	185	—	
Williamston Mills.....	150	—	
Woodruff Cotton Mills.....	125	—	
Woodside Cotton Mills, com.....	125	180	
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.....	97	100	
Woodside Cot. Mills, g't'd.....	98	105	
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills.....	200	—	

D. H. Mauney, Pres. Phil S. Steel, Vice Pres. Jno. J. George, 2d Vice Pres.
J. S. F. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

Mauney-Steel Company

COTTON YARNS

DIRECT FROM SPINNER TO CONSUMER
237 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.
Eastern Office, 336 Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.
Southern Office: Cherryville, N. C.

MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR
PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL
PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

STOCKS

Hill, Clark & Company

D. H. HILL, Jr., Manager

COTTON MILL STOCKS A SPECIALTY

41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

BONDS

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

"The heresy of today is the orthodoxy of tomorrow."

DYE YOUR YARNS IN THE WOUND FORM

on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Less Waste---Cleaner Yarns

Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company
Greenville, S. C. Providence, R. I.

BRICK

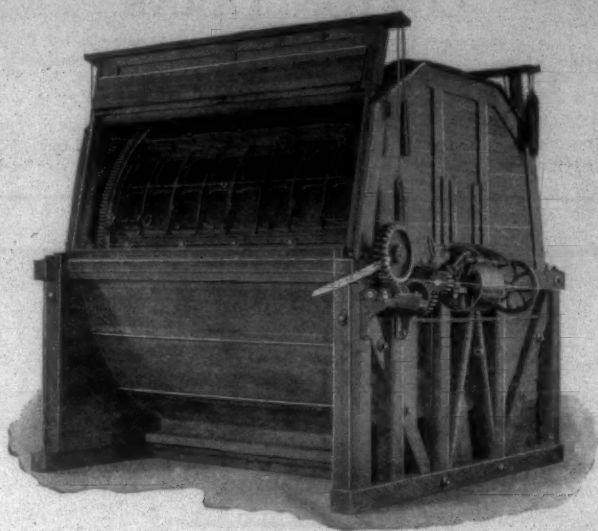
BUILD NOW, The Price Cannot Be Cheaper

We have the most efficient brick plant in the South, with every fuel and labor saving device known to modern brick making. Get the advantage of this efficiency in quality and price by buying from us.

Prompt shipment common building brick, any quantity, all hard, beautiful red.

YADKIN BRICK YARDS
New London, N. C.

DYEING MACHINES



Circulating Tape Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines. Revolving Cylinder Type Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines. Revolving Cylinder Hosiery Dyeing Machines.

Delahunty Dyeing Machine Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

TEXTILE SERVICE

FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickers. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Shortage of Merchandise.

(Continued from page 28.)

Another important consideration, is the big export business which this country has been enjoying. Several of the large export houses stated openly that the month of May was the greatest they had ever had in their careers—and the immediate prospects are generally regarded as very encouraging. At a time, when the mills are behind in production, an export business of the character described makes quite a difference in the yardage available for the domestic trade, it is pointed out.

The chief worry of the average buyer, according to some, is the extent to which manipulation or speculation has been going on. How much goods do speculators control? Are they in a position to seriously hamper the forward movement of the market? Some expressions have been heard recently to the effect that speculators are not in possession of as much gray goods as they were last year. This, it is stated, is due to two reasons. First, there are not as many speculators now, as there were last year; second, that several houses have refused to sell certain names. Some feel that most of the goods now held is in strong hands and would not have to be dumped at the slightest sign of weakness. The recent declines, it is insisted, were instrumental in transferring goods from weak, to stronger centers.

With regard to finished goods, heavy colored and napped goods, frequent expressions have been heard to the effect that the speculation in this class of merchandise has not been anywhere near the scale on which it was carried out last year.

Concluding, some point out that the determining factor of the situation is that so many jobbers are low in their merchandise stocks and must buy at the top prices, if they intend to stay in business.

The Wall Street Journal discusses the shortage of cotton goods, as follows:

"A prospective or even present scarcity of goods as against domestic and export demand is the foundation of the rising textile market. Its influence is seen in the wide disparity among various grades, which normally keep a close relationship and move in much smaller price fluctuations. Thus one type of narrow goods, which have been less strong than wide numbers, has just sold up to the equivalent of 90% cents a pound, as against 82 cents for another variety.

"The foreign situation opens up large possibilities with the advent of peace in the expansion of an already notable growth in our exports of cotton goods. In the fiscal year ending June 30, we shall probably have sold \$225,000,000 worth of cotton goods abroad, comparing with about \$50,000,000 average in three or four years prior to the war. Textile interests, in view of the world situation, in both spindles and goods, and the relation of home to foreign costs, look for and are financially planning for still further expansion.

"Strikes, despite wage increases in Lancashire reflect the handicaps on the British industry. In France the average daily textile wage has risen from four to 10 to 12 francs a day, while coal mining wages, which affect textile costs, have risen 152 per cent. It will be two years before French cotton mills are all running whole again.

"Just now, in many lines, it is a question as to how much we can spare to Europe."—Daily News Record.

Too Much For Her.

It was Sarah Jane's day out, and she was comparing notes with Susan, from a neighboring house. "So I hear you've left that artist's," Susan said.

"Yes, indeed," remarked Sarah Jane. "I couldn't stand the missus' insults. I hadn't been there a day when she said to me: 'Sarah Jane, she says, 'when you're dusting off the studio you must be very careful not to touch the old master. It's worth hundreds of pounds,' she says. Well, that got my temper up proper. 'Excuse me, ma'am' says I, 'but I've got a young man of my own and I don't want any old master, not if he is worth millions!'"

When Pat Measured Up.

"I hear your dog is dead, Pat," said a man to an Irishman.

"He is, sur. The pur baste swallowed a tape measure, sur," answered Pat.

"Ah," said the man, "then he died by inches, hey?"

"No sur," answered Pat, with a wink at a friend standing by. "not exactly. He went back of the house, sur, and died by the yard."

Why.

Man's hair turns gray before woman's.

That's known in every clime; The explanation's easy, for He wears his all the time.

Raw Stock Dyers
Sanders Smith & Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

Picker Sticks
Spools
Skewers
Binders
Loom Supplies

Ivey M'fg Co.
Hickory, N. C.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as superintendent or manager by man of long experience. Have successfully handled some large mills. Now employed, but wish to change on account family dissatisfaction with location. Address 2452.

WANT position as superintendent or would take overseer of carding in large mill. Now employed, but want more satisfactory location. Good references. Address No. 2462.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had many years experience as such and am especially prepared to accept position with a mill on hosiery yarns. Can give satisfaction to any mill owner who wants a high class man. Address No. 2463.

WANT position as assistant manager or superintendent. Am also qualified to act as expert efficiency man. Would not accept less than \$1,500 yearly. Address No. 2464.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Am experienced on both white and colored goods and am qualified by experience to successfully take care of any size job. Address No. 2465.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Now employed as overseer carding at good mill but wish larger job. Good references. Address No. 2466.

WANT position as superintendent or would take place as overseer of spinning in large mill paying good salary to overseer. Excellent references. Address No. 2467.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or would accept second hand job in large room. Good references. Address 2468.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Prefer superintendent's position of weaving mill on white or colored work in South Carolina or Georgia. Address N. 2469.

WANT position as superintendent of large mill. Have had long experience yarn mill or overseer of carding in and can get results. Address 2470.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Fifteen years experience on plain and automatic looms. Have been with present company for twelve years. Have both practical and technical experience. Age 34 and married. Can furnish best of references. Address 2471.

WANT position as superintendent by man 33 years old, temperate habits, and have had 18 years' practical experience in the mill, have been overseer and superintendent for 12 years. Have had experience on American, Sea Island and Egyptian cotton. Staple from 1/2 to 1 1/2-in., both carded and combed. Am a practical card and comb man, also understand spinning and weaving, have made knitting yarns from 4's to 120's, also tire and cord fabric, sheetings and colored goods. Want superintendent's position. Would consider a large card room. Prefer a combed yarn or tire fabric mill. Can change on a two weeks' notice. Address No. 2472.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer mill on white work. Have had 10 years experience as overseer. Age 39 years. Married. Can change on short notice. Address 2473.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or superintendent of small mill. Have had considerable experience and can furnish reference. Address 2474.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill or spinning, spooling and warping. Giving satisfaction on present

ent job, but desire change of location. Address 2476.

WANT position as superintendent or would accept overseer of carding and spinning in large mill if salary is right. Thoroughly capable and can get results. Can furnish recommendations if necessary. Address 2477.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction. Can give reference as to ability and reliability. Want position in North or South Carolina or Georgia as present position is out of these states. Address 2478.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or designing. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. References furnished if necessary. Address 2479.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or superintendent of good mill looking for man who can get good results and will give satisfaction. Now employed as assistant superintendent but would like something better. Address 2480.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by man of long experience in mill work and especially spinning. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address 2481.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Can furnish good references. Twelve years' experience. Thirty-one years of age, married and strictly sober. Address 2483.

WANT position by a practical mill man as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding or spinning or winding or all combined. Thoroughly competent and will get results on any size job. Excellent references. Address No. 2484.

WANT position as overseer of weaving of large mill or superintendent of small mill. Have had long experience as weaver in several mills. Address 2486.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now with a machine shop, but want to get back in cotton mill. Have had quite a lot of experience in cotton mill work and can handle any size job. Address 2487.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving or finishing. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to make a change in location. Address 2488.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or shipping clerk in large mill. Have had seven years experience as overseer of cloth room and shipping clerk and can give satisfaction on either job. Address 2489.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Am expert designed. Experienced on tire goods and duck and automatic machinery. Thoroughly practical. Address 2491.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by competent man now employed as overseer of spinning and winding. Can furnish best of references. Address 2492.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room in South Carolina by a man with long experience on duck and white goods. Two years experience as textile inspector with army. Now employed on colored work and can handle any size job. Best of references if wanted. Address No. 2493.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Have had good experience in medium size mill. Give business much thought and study and am anxious to secure a larger job. Giving satisfaction on present position. Address No. 2494.

WANT position as overseer of carding in mill equipped with Saco-Loell equipment. Have had long experience on this machinery. Address 2495.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent of yarn and weaving mills. Address 2496.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on Crompton & Knowles, Stafford automatic and Draper looms, either plain or fancy. Also understand elements of designing and have I. C. S. diploma on fancy weaving. Employed as overseer at present with job in good condition. Want larger job is reason for changing. Address 2497.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

For Sale.

48-inch by 100-foot steel smoke stack. Practically new. Low price. Hunter Machinery Company, Marion, N. C.

Wanted.

Some 40-inch cards, must be in excellent condition; 2 hand balling press for waste. Address Box 1093, Atlanta, Ga.

Attention! Pickers for Sale.

One 1904 Atherton Opener and Breaker Picker combined, 40 inch lap.

One 1898 Atherton Double Section Finisher Picker with Kersch Beater, 40 inch lap.

Can be seen in operation.

Beaver Cotton Mills, Thomson, Ga.

Looms Wanted.

We wish to purchase 50 to 100 Crompton & Knowles looms, 4x1 box, 37 1/2 inches to 43 1/2 inches between swords, and for immediate delivery. State condition in first letter. Address "Looms," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Noah Harris, Notice!

Wanted—To know the whereabouts of Noah Harris. He with find it to his interest to write N. B. Hill, Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

PATENTS

Trade Marks and Copyrights

Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

Write for terms. Address

SIGGERS & SIGGERS

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

Free Service Department

Any mill in need of superintendent, overseer, second hand, loom fixer, card grinder or any class of men other than operatives may insert a notice in this column for two weeks, free of charge. If the name of the mill is not given and the answers come care Southern Textile Bulletin, the cost of stamps used in forwarding replies must be paid by the advertiser.

Experienced Yarn Mill Superintendent wants to correspond with a mill in need of a man of this kind. Now employed; would be interested in a mill of 5,000 to 10,000 spindles. Address K. L. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Spinner-Fixer-Grinder.

Want an Overseer of Spinning and a good Fixer for Spinning. Also a good Card Grinder. Good wages for the right men. Address S. F. G., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

A card grinder, also fixer in picker-room, healthy place to live and good houses. Address R. C. Estes, Supt., Ensign Mill, Forsyth, Ga.

ENGINEERS PLANNING POWER TRANSMISSIONS

Secure Data and Estimates of "MORSE" DRIVES. Save Construction, Space, Light, Fuel. Producing More With Less.

MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

Wanted—Boss carder that can play in hand; prefer a good second hand. Small job, good pay, new machinery; prefer a cornet player. Address "Cornet," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Spinning Overhauler.

Wanted—Two or three men that can do first class work, overhauling spinning. Address N. B. Hill, Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

Wanted.

A competent man who understands the operation of Rope Machine, to take charge of same. Address R. G. Varnadore, Beverly Cotton Mills, Middleton, Ga.

Wanted.

A good section man to look after 27 Saco Pettie spinning frames, want a man capable of managing help and doing his fixing. Job pays \$21.60 per week. Address Overseer Spinning, Box 281, Spray, N. C.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

- AIR CONDITIONERS**—
Parks-Cramer Company
- AIR WASHERS AND COOLERS**—
(See Humidifying).
- ARCHITECTS**—
Draper, E. S. (Landscape).
Hoffman, J. L. (Landscape).
J. E. Sirrine.
- ARMATURE WINDING**—
Charlotte Electric Repair Co.
Michael & Bivins, Inc.
- ASH HANDLING EQUIPMENT**—
Link-Belt Company.
- AUTOMATIC FEEDS FOR COTTON**—
Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works
- AUTOMATIC SCALES**—
American Kron Scale Co.
- AUTO TIRES AND TUBES**—
Doss Rubber & Tube Co. (Factory)
- BALING PRESSES**—
Saco-Lowell Shops
Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.
- BALL BEARINGS**—
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. (Roller)
- BALLERS**—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- BAROMETERS**—
Tagilabue Mfg. Co., C. J.
- BANDING**—
American Textile Banding Co., Inc.
Barber Mfg. Co.
- BANDING MACHINERY**—
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
- BEAMERS**—
Entwistle Co., T. C.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- BEAMING AND WARPING M'CHY**—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
Draper Corporation
Entwistle Co., T. C.
Mossberg Co., Frank
Saco-Lowell Shops
- BEARING, BALL**—
(See Ball Bearings)
- BEARINGS, ROLLER**—
(See Roller Bearings)
- BELT CONVEYORS**—
Link-Belt Company
- BELT LACING LEATHER**—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Edw. R. Ladew Co., Inc.
New York Leather Belting Co.
- BELTING (LEATHER)**
American Supply Co.
Bradford Belting Co.
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Edw. R. Ladew Co., Inc.
New York Leather Belting Co.
- BELTING, SILENT CHAIN**—
Abell Howe Co.
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
- BELT CEMENT**—
Ladew & Co., E. R.
New York Leather Belting Co.
- BELT DRESSING**—
Ladew & Co., E. R.
New York Leather Belting Co.
Smith-Courtney Co.
- BLEACHING MATERIALS**—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane
Klipstein & Co.
National Aniline and Chemical Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
- BLOWERS**—
Parks-Cramer Co.
Ilg Electric Co.
- BOBBIN CLEANER**—
Crompton & Knowles.
Terrell Machine Co.
- BOBBINS AND SPOOLS**—
American Supply Co.
Dana S. Courtney Co.
Draper Corporation
David Brown Co.
Mossberg Co., Frank
Macrodi Fiber Co.
- BOILERS**—
Lombard Iron Works
- BOX SHOOKS**—
E. P. Burton Lumber Co.
- BOILER HOUSE CONVEYORS**—
Link-Belt Co.
- BRICK**—
Yadkin Brick Co.
- BRUSHES**—
D. D. Felton Brush Co.
- CASES, PACKING**—
(See Boxes)
- CARD CLOTHING**—
Ashworth Bros.
Jos. Sykes Bros.
Saco-Lowell Shops
The Whitin Machine Works.
- CARD GRINDERS**—
T. C. Entwistle Co.
B. S. Roy & Sons Co.
The Whitin Machine Works
- CARDS**—
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
- CHAIN DRIVES, SILENT**—
Abell Howe Co.
Link-Belt Company
Morse Chain Co.
- CLOTH ROOM MACHINERY**—
Saco-Lowell Shops
- COAL AND ASHE CARRIERS**
Link-Belt Company
- COMMISSION MERCHANTS**—
Reeves, Jennings Co.
Fred'k Viotor & Achelis
- COMPRESSORS (AIR)**—
General Electric Company
- COOLING TOWERS**—
Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co.
- CONDENSERS**—
Farnsworth Company
Wheeler Condensing & Engineering Co.
- CONNECTORS, Frankel Solderless**
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- COTTON MACHINERY**—
Ashworth Bros.
Barber-Colman Co.
Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Draper Corporation
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Entwistle Co., T. C.
Firth, Wm.
Hetherington & Sons, John
Metallic Drawing Roll Co., The
Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co.
Roy & Son Co., B. S.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Terrell Machine Co.
Whitin Machine Works
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
- COTTON OPENERS AND LAPPERS**—
Firth, Wm.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
- COTTON SOFTENERS**—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane
Klipstein & Co., A.
Seydel Mfg. Co., The
- COTTON WASTE MACHINERY**—
Firth, Wm.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
- COTTON FABRICS**
Reeves, Jennings Co.
Fred'k Viotor & Achelis
- COTTON YARNS**—
Mauney-Steel Company
- DISINFECTANTS**—
Masury Young Co.
The Seydel Mfg. Co.
- DOBBIES**—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
The Stafford Company
The Whitin Machine Works
- DOBBY CHAIN**—
Rice Dobby Chain Co.,
- DOFFING BOXES**—
Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co.
Leatheroid Sales Co.
Standard Fibre Co.
- DOUBLERS**—
Saco-Lowell Shops
Universal Winding Co.
- DRAWING ROLLS**—
Metallic Drawing Roll Company
- DRINKING FOUNTAINS**—
Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
- DRIVES, SILENT CHAIN**
Abell Howe Co.
Link-Belt Company
Morse Chain Co.
- DUSTLESS CARD STRIPPERS**—
William Firth
- DYEING, DRYING, BLEACHING AND LOCKERS, METAL**—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons
Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.
- DRAWING FRAMES**—
Saco-Lowell Shops
- DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS**—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Jacksonville Chemical Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
H. A. Metz.
National Aniline and Chemical Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Jaques Wolf & Co.
Southern Dyestuffs and Chemical Co.
The Seydel Mfg. Co.
L. Sonneborn & Sons.
- DYERS—RAW STOCK**—
Sanders Smith Co.
- DYEING MACHINES**—
Delanunty Dyeing Machine Co.
Franklin Process Co.
- ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION**—
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- ELECTRIC LAMPS**—
Robinson, F. E.
Perry-Mann Electric Co.
- ELECTRIC MOTORS**—
(See Motors)
- ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**—
Allis, Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Huntington & Guerry.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS**—
Michael & Bivins, Inc.
F. E. Robinson.
- ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS**—
Michael & Bivins, Inc.
- ELECTRICAL M'CHY REPAIRING**—
Charlotte Electric Repair Co.
U. S. Rutledge Repair & Eng'n'g Co.
Michael & Bivins, Inc.
- ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS**—
Link-Belt Company
- ELEVATORS, PORTABLE**—
J. D. Collins
- ENGINEERS**—
J. E. Sirrine
- EXTRACTORS**—
Tolhurst Machine Works
- FANS AND BLOWERS**—
Ilg Electric Ventilating Co.
- FEED WATER PUMPS**—
Morehead Mfg. Co.
Farnsworth Co.
- FINISHERS—COTTON**—
Stein, Hall & Co.
A. Klipstein & Company
H. A. Metz & Co., Inc.
- FINISHING MACHINERY**—
(See Dyeing, Drying and Finishing Machinery).
- FIRE HOSE AND FITTING**—
American Supply Co.
- FLOWERS**—
J. Van Lindley Nursey Co.
- FLOOR CLEANERS**—
Champion Chemical Co.
- FLUTED ROLLS**—
Firth, William
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
Whitin Machine Co.
- FLYER PRESSERS**—
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- FUSES**—
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
- FLYERS**—
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
The Whitin Machine Works
- GEARS (SILENT)**—
General Electric Company
- GENERATORS**—
Allis, Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- GRATES**—
McNaughton Mfg. Co.
Thomas Grate Bar Co.
- GREASES**—
Swan & Finch Co.
- GRID BARS**—
Atherton Pin Grid Bar Co.
Brown-St. Onge Co.
- HEATING CONTRACTORS**—
Walker-Tompkins Co.
Walker-Tompkins Co.
- HEDDLES**—
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- HUMIDIFIERS**—
American Moistening Company
Carrier Engineering Corporation
Parks-Cramer Company
C. G. Sargeant's Sons Corporation
- HYDROMETERS**—
Tagilabue Mfg. Co., C. J.
- HYDRO EXTRACTORS**—
Tolhurst Machine Co.
- KNOTTERS**—
Barber-Colman Co.
- LACE LEATHER**—
(See Belt Lacing Leather).
- LAMPS, ELECTRIC**—
Perry-Mann Electric Co.
Robinson, F. E.
- LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT**—
E. S. Draper
J. Leon Hoffman
J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.
- LOCKERS, METAL**—
J. D. Collins
- LOOMS**—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Corporation
Saco-Lowell Shops
Stafford Company
Whitin Machine Works
- LOOM HARNESS**—
Garland Mfg. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- LUBRICANTS**—
Masury Young Co.
Masury Young Co.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.
Swan & Finch Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
- MERCERIZING MACHINERY**—
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.
- METAL PAINT**—
Johnson Paint Co.
Peaslee-Gaulbert Co.
Whitin Machine Works
- METALLIC ROLLS**—
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
- METERS**—
Allis, Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Company
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- MILL CRAYONS**—
American Supply Co.
- MILL STOCKS**—
Hill, Clark & Co.
A. M. Law & Co.
- MILL SUPPLIES**—
American Supply Co.
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Ivey Mfg. Co.
Textile Mill Supply Co.
Thomas Grate Bar Co.
Perry-Mann Electric Co.
Robinson, F. E.
Lombard Iron Works
Smith Courtney Co.
- MOTORS**—
Allis, Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Howell Electric Motor Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- NON-FLUID OIL**—
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
- OFFICE EQUIPMENT**—
Pound & Moore Co.
- OILS**—
Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
- OPENING MACHINERY**—
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
- OVERHAULERS**—
Imperial Overhaulers
Imperial Overhaulers
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- PACKINGS, LEATHER**—
New York Leather Belting Co.
- PAINT**—
Detroit Graphite Company
Johnson Paint Co.
Peaslee-Gaulbert Co.
Thos. K. Chaffee Co.
Tripod Paint Co.
- PICKERS AND LAPPERS**—
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.
Shops
Whitin Machine Works
- PICKER STICKS**—
Ivey Mfg. Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

PIPE AND FITTINGS—

Parks Cramer Co.

PLUMBERS—

Acme Plumbing Co.
The J. J. Breen Co.
Walker-Tompkins Co.

PORTABLE ELEVATORS—

J. D. Collins

POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY—

Abell-Howe Co.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Link-Belt Company
Morse Chain Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
Whittin Machine Works.

PRESSES—

Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops

PREPARATORY MACHINERY—

Draper Corporation
The Whittin Machine Works
Saco-Lowell Shops

PULLEYS—

(See Power Transmission Machinery).

PUMPS, BOILER FEED—

Farnsworth Company

PUMPS, CENTRIFUGAL—

DeLaval Steam Turbine Co.

PUMPS, DEEP WELL—

Rumsey Pump Co.

QUILL CLEANER—

Terrell Machine Co.

RAW STOCK DYERS—

Sanders, Smith & Co.

REGULATORS—

Fulton Co.
Tagliabue Mfg. Co.

REPAIRERS—

R. Hope Brisson Co.
U. S. Rutledge Repair & Eng'n'g Co.
Cotton States Wagon Co.

RING SPINNING FRAMES—

Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Whittin Machine Works
Saco-Lowell Shops

RING TRAVELERS—

American Supply Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

ROLLS—

American Supply Co.
The Whittin Machine Works
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.

ROOFING PAINT—

Detroit Graphite Co.
Peaslee-Gaubert Co.
Johnson Paint Co.

ROLLER BEARINGS—

Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.

ROVING CANS AND BOXES—

American Vulcanized Fiber Co.
Leatheroid Sales Co.
Rogers Fibre Co.
Standard Fibre Co.

ROVING MACHINERY—

Whittin Machine Works
Saco-Lowell Shops

SADDLES—

Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.

SANITARY SEWERAGE SYSTEMS—

Standard Cement Construction Co.

SANITARY FOUNTAINS—

(See Drinking Fountains)

SCALES—

American Kron Scale Co.

SCOURING POWDERS—

World Mfg. Co.
Champion Chemical Co.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM—

Sanitary Engineering Co.
Acme Plumbing Co.

SEPARATORS—

Draper Corporation

SHAFTING, HANGERS, ETC.—

(See Power Transmission Machinery).

SHRUBBERY—

J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.

SHUTTLES—

Draper Corporation
Shambow Shuttle Co.
David Brown Co.

SIZING COMPOUNDS

Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bossen & Lane
Carolina Sizing & Chemical Co.
Douglas Company
Hawley's Laboratories
Stein, Hall & Co.
United Chemical Products Co.
John P. Marston
A. Klipstein & Co.
H. A. Metz & Co., Inc.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
Southern Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
Jaques Wolf & Co.
Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
National Gum & Mica Co.
Masury Young Co.

SILENT CHAIN DRIVE—

Link-Belt Company
Morse Chain Company

STATIONERS—

Pound & Moore Co.

SOFTENERS—COTTON—

Stein, Hall & Co.
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bossen & Lane
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Jaques Wolf & Co.
Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
H. A. Metz & Co., Inc.
The Seydel Mfg. Co.

SOAPS—

World Mfg. Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Southern Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
Jaques Wolf & Co.
H. A. Metz & Co., Inc.

STEAM TRAPS—

Farnsworth Co.

STRAPPING LEATHER

New York Leather Belting Co.

SOLDERLESS CONNECTIONS, Frankel

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

SPINDLES—

The Whittin Machine Works
Easton & Burham Mach. Co.
Draper Corporation
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.

SPINDLE REPAIRERS—

Carolina Steel Roller Shop

SPINNING RINGS—

Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
The Whittin Machine Works.
Draper Corporation
Whittinsville Spinning Ring Co.

SPINDLE TAPE AND BANDING—

American Textile Banding Co.
Barber Manufacturing Co.

SPOOLS—

Marcodl Fiber Co.
Dana S. Courtney Co.
Ivey Manufacturing Company
Greenville Spool & Mfg. Co.
David Brown Co.

SPOOLERS—

Easton & Burnham Mach. Co.
Draper Corporation
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whittin Machine Works

STARCH—

Stein, Hall & Co.
Douglas Company
The Seydel Mfg. Co.
Corn Products Refining Co.
Keefer Starch Co.

TANKS, TUBS, AND VATS—

Tolhurst Machine Works.

TEMPLES—

Draper Corporation

TEXTILE MACHINERY SPECIALTIES

Decker Machine and Foundry Co.

THERMOMETERS—

Tagliabue Mfg. Co.

THREAD GUIDES—

J. P. O'Connell

TOILETS—

Walker-Tompkins Co.
Acme Plumbing Co.
Standard Cement Construction Co.
Jos. A. Vogel Co.

TIERING MACHINES—

J. D. Collins

TIRES—

Doss Rubber & Tube Co.

TRANSMISSION SILENT CHAIN—

Morse Chain Co.

TRAPS—

Farnsworth Company

TRUCKS (LIFTING)

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

TURBINES

General Electric Company

TWISTERS—

Universal Winding Co.
Fales & Jenks Mach. Co.
Collins Bros.
Draper Corporation
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whittin Machine Works

VACUUM TRAPS—

Farnsworth Co.

VENTILATING APPARATUS—

American Moistening Co.
Carrier Engineering Corporation.
General Electric Co.
Ilg Electric Ventilating Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.
Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co.
Sargent, C. G. & Sons.
Tolhurst Machine Works.

WARP TIEING MACHINE AND

KNOTTERS—

Barber-Colman Co.

WARPERS—

Crocker Machine & Foundry Company
Draper Corporation
T. C. Entwistle Co.

WARP STOP MOTIONS—

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Corporation
The Stafford Co.

WATER INTAKE SCREENS—

Link-Belt Company

WELDERS—

R. Hope Brisson Co.
U. S. Rutledge Repair & Eng'n'g Co.
Cotton States Wagon Co.

WELDING OUTFITS—

General Electric Company

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS—

Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bossen & Lane
John P. Marston
A. Klipstein & Co.
H. A. Metz
Seydel Mfg. Co.
Jaques Wolf & Co.
Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.
Southern Dyestuffs & Chemical Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.

WINDERS—

Saco-Lowell Shops
Whittin Machine Works
C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.

WINDERS—

Easton & Burham Mach. Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops

SYDNOR PUMP & WELL CO.

Richmond, Va.

Supplying Cotton Mills with Water for 30 Years

TAPE DRIVES

OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior.

Write us.

Barber Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass.
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

JOSEPH SYKES BROTHERS, HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND

Card Clothing Manufacturers

Hardened and Tempered Steel Wire Plow
Ground Card Clothing

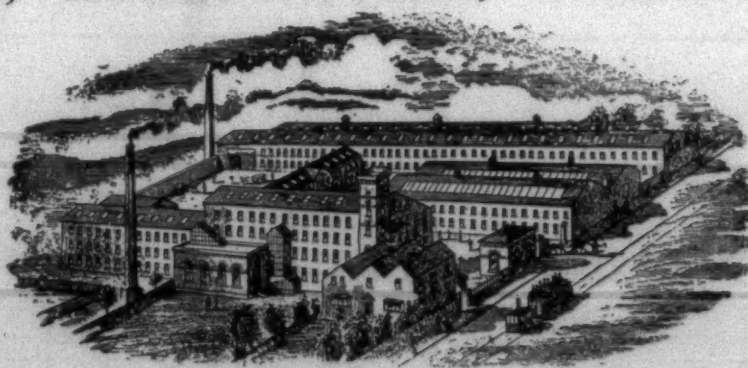
Revolving Top Flats re-clothed. Licker-ins re-wound. Burnisher and Stripper Fillets. Dronsfield's Grinder Rolls. Emery Fillets. All regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and shipped same day order is received.

RICHARD D. THOMAS, Southern Agent

REPAIR SHOPS AND STOCK ROOMS

Tompkins Building
P. O. Box 88
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

4½ Peters Street
P. O. Box 793
ATLANTA, GA.



DUCK LOOMS

Our Looms Produce the Highest Quality of Fabrics at Lowest Cost

We make automatic looms for all manner of textile fabrics. Plain or fancy, coarse or fine.

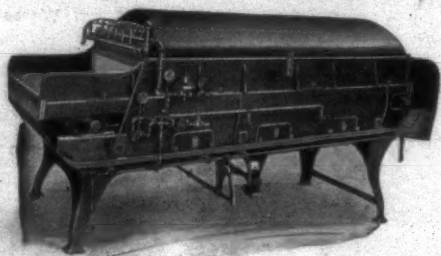


THE STAFFORD COMPANY
READVILLE, MASS.



J. H. MAYES, Southern Agent, 1112 Independence Building CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Yarn Conditioning Machine



The practical means for setting twist and effectively preventing kinky filling.

C. G. SARGENTS SONS CORPORATION
GRANITEVILLE, MASS.

Southern Agent
FRED H. WHITE
Charlotte, N. C.

J. LEON HOFFMAN

Landscape Architect and Engineer
INDUSTRIAL VILLAGES A SPECIALTY

References from the largest mill owners furnished on request
103 Peachtree St. Atlanta Ga.



Standard Size of the South

The higher the cost of labor, and the higher the cost of raw materials, the more essential it becomes to have the Slasher-Room on an efficient basis. We cheerfully furnish to all interested our Slasher Efficiency Test Blanks.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings

Softeners

Finishings

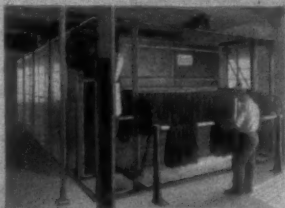
Agents,
S. C. Thomsa and C. C. Clark,
Spartanburg, S. C.

Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills

Complete and accurate information relative to Southern Textile Mills

Pocket Size—Price \$1.50. Clark Pub. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

For Every Kind of
Drying Need
For Every Class of
Textile Mill



Proctor for
DRYERS Cotton
Wool
Yarns
Fabrics
Raw Stocks

SAVE TIME. SAVE SPACE. SAVE LABOR.

Backed by a service record of 35 years

Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co.

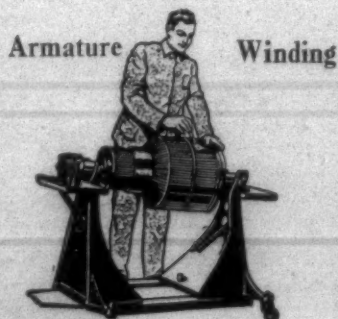
Seventh Street and Tabor Road, Philadelphia, Pa.
N. G. Mayer, Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON



Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

Southern Office Charlotte, N. C.
1216 REALTY BUILDING, P. O. Box 523
FREDERICK JACKSON, Southern Agent



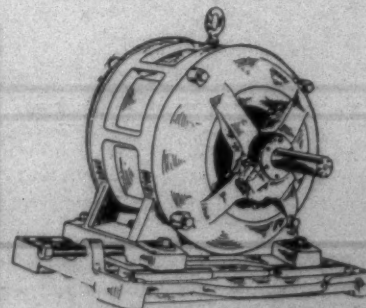
Burned-Out Motors and Generators Repaired

QUICK SERVICE — WORK GUARANTEED

CHARLOTTE ELECTRIC REPAIR CO.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Best Equipped Electrical Repair Works in the South



Motors Rewound